THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 38

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DUTCH THRIFT AIDS STATE IN TRADE SLUMP

Small Nation Rides Depression With Relatively Little Strain

BUT PRICE DROP AFFECTS EXPORTS

Increasing Calls on Unemployment Insurance Add to Budget Problems

How the thrifty Dutch nation has so far weathered the world-wide trade depression with remarkable success is described in the following article by a financial authority of the Netherlands. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing periodically.*

By DR. ALEXANDER STERNHEIM
Founder and Editor of the Dutch Financial Fortnightly, "De Kronlek" (The Chronicle)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The economic position of Holland has on the whole resisted the effects of the world slump in 1930 with remarkable success. It is true that the discount market after a period of considerable activity following the war has slackened off as the result of the prevailing trade depression. The rate of interest has steadily weakened in recent weeks with discount market rates at 1 per cent to 1⅛ per cent and the bank rates at 3 per cent.

The control of the central bank over the market is not strong, however, and there is a general abundance of money which has influenced the rate of exchange, as in our country much of the short money is at the disposal of the security market for a month. One might have expected that with plenty of money available, speculators would have had a big opportunity. But after the collapse of 1929 they are showing much hesitation. Bonds are fairly well received, however, especially issues of the large municipalities such as Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam. The municipalities play an important rôle in Dutch economic life; the capital they require is to a considerable extent invested in the public utilities and the growing population needs continuous expansion of their capacity.

The capital issues in 1930 show a considerable increase. The total in the first 11 months amounted to 508,000,000 florins ($200,000,000) as against 450,000,000 florins ($180,000,000) compared with the previous year. Private enterprises, however, only took $100,000,000 of this amount as against $150,000,000 in the preceding year. The chief issue in November was $12,000,000 5 per cent bonds at 99½, raised by Philips Incandescent Lamp Works Holding Company, the largest industrial undertaking in the country. This issue caused some misgivings as it was regarded as a sign of diminishing

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Denmark Proposes Political Extension of European Union

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Jan. 10—In a note offering suggestions for the forthcoming session of the Commission for European Union, the Danish Government today urged consideration of questions of a general political character.

This is the first time since Aristide Briand of France originally elaborated the plan that it has been suggested that the investigation should immediately extend into the political field. To the contrary, all other governments have recommended that the European Union researches should be limited to economic matters.

The French Government which originally, according to M. Briand's explanation, expected Pan-Europe to be more political than economic, has maintained complete silence respecting the forthcoming meeting on Jan. 16. The Danish plan proposes that the commission of inquiry should be divided into three subcommittees, one for organization of European cooperation, the second for principal questions of a general political character, and the third for questions of economic character at present on the League's agenda.

The political proposal of the Danish Government would raise such questions as the treatment of minorities, which is the most inflammable issue of the moment and might extend to the broad questions of revision of peace treaties.

But it is not considered for the moment that the newly-founded European Union Committee will venture into fields where the League Council treads but gingerly. The Danish statement is taken to be a proposal which the European committee must lay on the table for years to come—Eduard Beneš recently wrote that it will be 15 years before political union may be approached.

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Arbitration Ends Ruhr Mine Dispute

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Essen, Ger., Jan. 10

GOVERNMENT arbitrators in the Ruhr coal mines dispute today directed a 6 per cent wage cut for the miners, ending an impasse which threatened to tie up the mines.

It was a compromise decision, the owners having demanded an 8 per cent reduction and the miners having offered to take a 4 per cent cut.

Geneva Renews Move Against Drug Traffic

Turkey Willing to Sign Pact Under Condition of Heavy Output Quota

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Jan. 10—The Opium Advisory Committee began its session yesterday, inaugurating for 1931 what will undoubtedly be the League of Nations' most strenuous efforts so far taken against the drug traffic.

The committee's task is to prepare a draft convention for the international conference for limitation of the manufacture of drugs, which is to meet here in May, and to submit the draft to the Council at its meeting beginning Jan. 19.

Opening discussions revealed difficulties in the plan of allocating quotas to the respective manufacturing countries. Delegate after delegate representing nations which do not export or manufacture at present rose to demand quotas for his own country. Naotake Sato of Japan headed the list with a request that Japanese drug factories which do not at present export should have the right of selling abroad in the future.

Export Under Quota Plan

Sir Malcolm Delivingne, of Great Britain, speaking as chairman of the preliminary conference of manufacturing countries which met in London in November, assured Mr. Sato that if Japanese manufacturers receive orders from abroad for drugs their factories will be able to export under the quota plan. A Japanese exporter may take drugs from the domestic quota and import other drugs to satisfy internal requirements, Sir Malcolm explained.

But demands of other countries for quotas are not so easily satisfied. Shevket Fuad Bey of Turkey requested for his Government a large share, presumed to be one-third of the entire world production of drugs. In return for this quota he announced Turkey would sign the Geneva convention and apply the system of import and export certificates as administered in other countries.

Turkey desires to safeguard the interests of its poppy growers who produce the finest grade of raw opium for the world markets. In the interests of these growers the Angora Government has permitted the establishment of three drug factories on Turkish soil which already handle the astounding total of 400 kilograms of raw opium daily and produced during the first six months of 1930 some 2300 kilograms of morphine and 4824 kilograms of heroin. The League's experts calculate that only 790 kilograms of heroin are required annually to supply all the world's needs.

Jugoslavia States Case

The claims of Turkey were echoed by M. Fotitch of Jugoslavia, who said his country, too, produced a high grade of opium and must find a legitimate market in order to safeguard agriculturists.

The Spanish delegate, Julio Casares, also criticized the quota plan indirectly, and urged the committee to consider the so-called American plan which avoids quotas. Since the Advisory Committee has been enlarged by the addition of seven consuming countries, Señor Casares claimed the American plan which was voted down by the old committee should be reconsidered in order to furnish the May conference with the fullest preparatory data.

It appears, therefore, that chief attention at the present session, which is likely to last at least a month, will concentrate upon two plans, one involving quotas for manufacturers, the other allowing the production of drugs wherever most efficient, provided the source of supply is stipulated in advance.

Spanish Aviators Rebuffed by King

MADRID, Jan. 9 (AP)—The aviation corps, flower of Spain's military forces, has been reduced to the general level of other branches of the service.

By royal decree signed by King Alfonso, the aviators no longer will be permitted to wear a special uniform, cannot hold rank as an aviator above that previously held in other military branches, and their responsible commanding posts will be distributed among all classes of military officers whether aviators or not.

The decree, which was regarded as a punitive measure of the King because of the recent revolt in the air service, virtually returns aviation to the same status it held before July, 1926, when Primo De Rivera formed it as a special army service.

DANVILLE JURY DISAGREES

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 10 (AP)—A mistrial was declared yesterday in the case of 30 men tried in a group on charges of unlawful assembly in connection with a strike demonstration on Nov. 25, after a jury in the Corporation Court announced it could not reach an agreement.

BOARD TO HELP BALANCE TRADE URGED IN STATE

Committee Recommends Fund of $35,000 for Use of Two-Year Commission

Formation of a special two-year commission to collect information on methods of stabilizing business and employment in Massachusetts has been recommended to the State Legislature in a survey report compiled under supervision of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The survey was conducted by a group of more than 100 industrial, educational, and labor leaders, under terms of a resolve passed by the last Legislature, which authorized the Department of Labor and Industries to analyze and propose remedies for unemployment.

The proposed special commission to be composed of five members named by the Governor, would be known as the Commission on Stabilization, and would be authorized to work within the limits of its appropriations to appoint such experts and other assistants as necessary to its proper functioning.

The committee also recommended that the Legislature appropriate for the use of the Stabilization Commission $35,000 annually for two years, for proper performance of its duties.

An interim report to the Legislature at the end of the first year of its activity, and filing of a final report at the completion of the second year, would be requested of the commission. The continuance of the group would then depend upon the Legislature, acting upon recommendation of the commission.

It was further resolved that the supervision of public employment offices should be under a separate division of the Department of Labor and Industries; that there be an increase in the annual appropriations for the division of statistics so as to increase its scope; and that the insurance laws of the State be amended so as to permit certain insurance companies, under proper restrictions, to write unemployment insurance.

The commission also would be authorized to study and make recommendations on the need of occupational training and placement in other positions, of the displaced older workers, and workers displaced because of technological or other changes; to cooperate with proper officials of the State Department of Education to study and make recommendations on the relation of vocational guidance and vocational training, and the school system generally, to unemployment; and to encourage and in appropriate ways assist, com-

(Continued on page 2, Column 1)

Tragus Derbianus Gigas Is Sought by Group of Explorers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Six explorers set out from here today for the Sudan on the Franconia of the Cunard Line, to explore the haunts of taurotragus derbianus gigas, who weighs a ton, yet moves nimbly as an antelope and is known colloquially as the giant eland. The expedition launches the 1931 program of field and collecting work of the American Museum of Natural History.

The giant eland is listed as both beautiful and massive, with twisted horns that measure 3½ feet in length. It ranks as the largest of the African antelope and has never been found outside a very restricted area along the west bank of the Upper White Nile. It is this region which is to be explored.

Landing at Alexandria, the party will proceed to Cairo and thence to Khartum, where they will board a river vessel and for 60 days follow the course of the Upper Nile, with frequent excursions inland. Permission has been obtained from the Sudan Government to get specimens of the eland for mounting and exhibition in Akeley African Hall at the museum here.

The expedition will take the field under the direction of James L. Clark, vice-director in charge of preparation and exhibition at the museum, who has made three journeys through Africa on the trail of big game for museum purposes. His associate leader is C. Oliver O'Donnell.

The other members of the expedition are John W. Hope, in charge of the care and preservation of the zoological material collected, who will make models of the eland in action to serve as studies for future mounting; Dudley M. Blakely, who will make a series of color studies of the Sudan and collect samples of foliage, grasses, earth and rock, typical of the eland's habitat, for reproduction at the museum; Jack Robinson, photographer, and William T. Hunt, field assistant.

IMMIGRATION DROPS UNDER TIGHTER POLICY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The effects of tightened immigration policies and business depression in America served to reduce immigration by 57 per cent in November, Harry E. Hull, Immigration Commissioner, reported.

Most striking in the new figures which throw further light on the State Department policy of reducing immigration by executive discretion is the drop from Canada and Mexico. Compared with Canadian entrances a year ago, the figures show a reduction of 76 per cent, while the reduction from Mexico for the same month is 79 per cent.

Key Party in German Regime Takes Stand Against Fascists

Roman Catholics Abandon Silence and Chancellor Warns People Against Radicals' Agitation—Attitude Clears Obscured Political Situation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Jan. 10—An important clarification of the inner political situation in Germany seems to have taken place in the course of the last week, owing to the sudden display of strong anti-Fascist attitude on the part of the Roman Catholic Party.

Ever since the elections of last September the German people were in the dark as to whether the Fascists would succeed in entering the Government, or at least be asked to cooperate with it.

This depended on the Roman Catholics. They, by their careful policy, practically hold the key position in German politics. They remained mute.

Nobody knew whether they would continue to coöperate with the Social Democrats, with whom they form the Democratic régime's strongest support, or whether they would cut loose from their partners of the last 12 years and stretch out their hand to the Fascists, thus actually forsaking the present régime.

Neither the Roman Catholic Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, nor any of the leaders of that party, nor its press, gave the slightest indication of what attitude they would finally adopt.

In some quarters it was felt that they wanted to let the outlines of the political constellation become clearer before deciding which side they would definitely join.

Others held they only wanted to let the Fascists reveal their real tactics and ideas, hoping the Hitlerites would thus harm themselves in the eyes of the public. This ignorance as to what the Roman Catholics would do contributed greatly to the uneasiness and unrest felt by the German people in recent months.

Meanwhile the Fascist agitation against the Government and régime

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

RENT DECREASE TREND IS FOUND IN MOST CITIES

National Group Notes Drop in Survey of 350 American Towns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—A downward trend in real estate rents in various sections of the United States and Canada, on property for both residential and commercial use, was noted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards in its semiannual survey of the real estate markets in 350 American cities.

Slightly more than half of the cities reported a downward movement of rents for single-family and two-family dwellings, while apartment rents were also reported to be coming down in 33 per cent of the cities. The percentage of cities reporting increased residential rents was negligible, while in other cases no change was noted.

A downward trend in rentals for office space was reported by 31 per cent of the cities, while rentals on other types of business and commercial properties were said to be coming down in nearly half of the cities.

The survey was based on reports from real estate boards of the various cities, but lists of the cities in which reductions were reported, or other specific information, was not made available for publication.

Conditions in the real estate field are far from being uniform throughout the country, the survey proved. For instance, while 28 per cent of the cities reported that selling prices had held up despite unstable conditions, 76 per cent reported lower prices and but 1 per cent higher prices. These figures, it was stressed, refer to selling prices and not to actual property value, as the percentage of cities reporting unchanged values, it was said, would undoubtedly have been greater.

Federal Pipe Line Control Opposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9—Doubt as to the desirability of federal regulation of the interstate operations of natural gas pipe lines was voiced by representatives of public utility regulating commissions of 12 states which met here Jan. 9.

A test vote put the gathering on record in opposition to the bill introduced recently in the Senate by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, for the establishment of a federal commission to control the natural gas pipe line industry.

With the commissioners of Kansas not voting, the rest of the group was unanimous in its opposition. Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Georgia, Maryland, Iowa, Oklahoma and North Dakota were the states whose representatives voted unfavorably.

AIRPLANE RADIO SETS TO DO DOUBLE DUTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The newest development in airplane radio communication, a device that will permit voice broadcast and direction signals simultaneously, has been perfected by Westinghouse electrical engineers and the first instrument purchased by the aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce, it was announced at the department today.

So simple is the new device, it was said, present transmitters now in use over the nation's airways can be converted for the dual use at a reasonable cost. Pilots flying established mail lines, or others flying within radio range of the broadcasting station, will be able to receive visual and auditory signals from ground stations with the same instrument, instead of having to tune in with two receiving sets.

A filter, weighing about one pound, will be the only extra addition to present sets and will require but small space in the cabin of the plane. If results prove satisfactory, the new development will become standard equipment on passenger and mail planes, the department said.

ORGANISTS' HEAD SEES WIDE FIELD IN 'CANNED' MUSIC

Players, He Says, Not Yet Awake to Great Opportunities It Offers

"Canned" music, in the form of the talking motion picture, has brought musicians face to face with the same general problem of "technological unemployment" which is today a vital issue to millions of artisans. What can the musician do and what attitude should he take toward this new development that has deprived him of work? Leaders in the field of music, radio, and the sound pictures discuss the whole problem in a series of six daily articles.

"CANNED" MUSIC SERIES—NO. 6

By HAROLD VINCENT MILLIGAN
President of the National Association of Organists and Executive Director of the National Music League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The increasing mechanization of living which has been going on steadily for many years has at last reached music and is causing as much excitement and distress in the profession as the introduction of weaving machines caused in England 100 years ago at the beginning of what is now recognized as the Machine Age.

While the introduction of the machine into music has caused already considerable distress to individual musicians, yet I cannot be pessimistic in regard to the future of the art when considered as a whole and not as an individual problem.

Mechanical music is going to help us find out what to do with ourselves as the Machine Age gradually brings greater leisure. On the one hand, the machine is cutting down the working schedule continually. It may not be long before the average industrial worker labors only four days a week. At the same time the machine—radio, sound motion pictures and the improved phonograph—is making that leisure more worth having.

I feel sure that I shall live to see the time when opera can be put upon the screen with an almost perfect illusion of realism. It will not be long before Shakespeare's "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" is produced in the talkies with far more spectacular effects than could be produced on the stage, and accompanied by the incidental music of Mendelssohn so perfectly "canned" that no one but an expert can detect it from the fresh product. When this occurs, hardly anyone will continue to insist that the theater is degenerating.

And yet there are musicians all over the country—I know of hundreds of movie organists—who delude themselves into thinking that public taste eventually will drive the sound motion picture out of existence and that they will get their jobs back in picture houses. It is high time that we of the musical profession stopped berating "canned" music. Instead of

(Continued on page 2, Column 1)

MOTORISTS

You will find interesting daily reports of the

American Road Builders' Association Convention

Jan. 12-16

in the Monitor beginning

MONDAY

SENATE PLACES POWER BOARD IN AWKWARD PLACE

Reconsidering Confirmation Expected to Lead to Court Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Although it has been legally in operation for several weeks, the new Federal Power Commission today found its further existence a matter of controversy.

The perplexing and unprecedented situation arose out of the action of the Senate late yesterday, after five days of deliberation, reconsidering by a vote of 44 to 37 the confirmation of three members of the commission—Dr. George Otis Smith, chairman, Marcel Garsaud, and Claude Draper.

This decision by the Senate, according to Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the motion to recall, automatically puts a halt to the operation of the commission until such time as the Senate confirms one or more new members.

The two commissioners whose confirmations were not molested, Frank McNinch and Ralph R. Williamson, do not constitute a quorum, Mr. Walsh holds. Three members are necessary for that, he declares, and as the status of the three recalled commissioners is now, according to Mr. Walsh, what it was before the Senate originally approved them, the commission cannot function.

In Mr. Walsh's opinion the Senate does not have to await the return by the President of the notices of confirmation of the three recalled commissioners. He maintains that in reconsidering its previous approval the Senate returned the appointments to the status of unfinished business and they will continue so until such time as the Senate acts on them.

Mr. Walsh also expressed the view that as the new commission has ceased to function, the old commission, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and Interior, resumes authority: All acts of the new commission while it had a quorum, Mr. Walsh agrees, are legal.

Under this interpretation the dismissals of Charles Russell, solicitor, and William V. King, chief accountant, whose peremptory discharge by the three reconsidered commissioners led to the recall action against them, continue in force.

Whether this interpretation of the situation will be accepted by the three recalled commissioners and the Administration remains to be seen. It is expected that either the three commissioners or the Administration will submit the matter to the Attorney-General for an opinion. It is also anticipated that the controversy will go into the courts before it is finally disposed of.

Women Fliers Down After 122 H., 50M. in the Air

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—Bobbie Trout and Edna May Cooper, both in their middle twenties, rested today after having established a new women's endurance flight record of 122h. 50m.

The girls landed unexcitedly at 5:20 o'clock last evening because of a cracked cylinder in the 170-horsepower motor of their small monoplane, the Lady Rolph. They almost tripled the former women's record of 42h. 16m. set by Miss Trout and Elinor Smith of New York.

The end of the flight came so suddenly that those on the ground did not realize it was over until the Lady Rolph had coasted to a quick halt on the sluggish runway and the fliers jumped out into the mud.

The first intimation they were having trouble came at noon when observers noticed a tail of black smoke wagging behind the plane as it circled the municipal airport. The girls, however, admitted they discovered evidence of motor failure 10 hours before the end.

"The motor wouldn't turn enough revolutions to gain altitude," Miss Trout, one of the few women who hold a transport pilot license, said, "and it began missing, so down we came."

CHINESE MARSHAL QUITS AND REGRETS

PEIPING, China (AP)—A long chapter in the history of Shansi Province, North China, has been brought to a close by the departure for parts unknown of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, leader of the 1930 revolution in this country.

Before leaving, the Marshal wrote a short note to the Nanking Government announcing he had decided to retire from politics and would never again engage in civil strife.

He felt ashamed, he said, that he brought his Province of Shansi into war; that he had failed to govern the territory with the same caution and wisdom that he had shown a decade and a half ago when he earned the title of "model governor."

WOMEN TO TREAD IN HARVARD'S YARD

Harvard's historic Yard, once the exclusive domicile for dignified seniors, will be partially shared with the fair sex during the coming summer session. For nearly three centuries, Harvard men have treasured their Yard as private property and few indeed were the invitations extended to women to enter the sanctum.

Previously, all women students have been housed in the freshmen halls, but this summer they are to be redecorated according to the House Plan, and all summer students will live in the Yard.

'Tropicalize' Siberia, Is Japanese Scheme

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Khabarovsk, Siberia

A SCHEME which would make the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and the eastern coast of Russian Siberia semitropical, both now having extremely cold climates, has been submitted to the Soviet Government by one of the most prominent leaders in Japan.

The scheme suggested is that a dam be constructed at the narrowest point between Saghalien, of which the Japanese own the southern half, and the continent, which would turn the cold arctic current eastward.

The suggestion of Japan is that the two countries split the cost and obtain benefits that are inestimable.

Radio Control by Government Urged in Canada

Definite Action by Cabinet Assured by Minister of Marine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 10—A strong delegation representing the Radio League of Canada waited upon Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, yesterday, urging that the Government establish a broadcasting company to take over the whole radio broadcasting business of the Dominion.

Direct advertising by radio was objected to as detrimental to the development of broadcasting, but indirect advertising was approved of, on the ground that "Canadian business requires some means of competing with the great quantities of American advertising relayed by private Canadian stations or heard directly from American stations."

In a memorandum presented to Mr. Duranleau by the delegation, the present unsatisfactory situation in respect to radio conditions as between the two countries was emphasized. It pointed out that Canada had 70 stations with a total broadcasting power of 33,000 watts, and an assured range of 266,000 square miles, as compared with the United States' 600 stations reaching Canada, with a total broadcasting power of 679,000 watts and a range of 736,000 square miles.

With regard to revenue for the proposed national company, the delegates pointed out that indirect advertising was estimated to yield not more than $1,200,000 a year, which would not carry interest charges and annual costs for the required six 50,000-watt stations, each of which would cost around $490,000 annually. The delegates suggested, therefore, the establishment of a Canadian radio broadcasting company as the one feasible solution.

Mr. Duranleau advised the delegation that the matter was under discussion by the Cabinet, and that some definite action might be expected soon, "to protect the public against exploitation by foreign interests."

Company to Drop Its Married Women

All married women employees who have husbands able to support them will be released on Jan. 26 by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in its Metropolitan Boston division, according to an announcement made last night by the company. Officials could not tell how many would be laid off, as the listing of the workers had not been completed; but it was estimated that "upward of 200" would be affected.

By laying off operators living with husbands able to support their families, the company stated, it would be acting on a recommendation of the State Committee on Unemployment Relief, which was supported by its own judgment.

Bertrand A. Smalley of the organization's public relations department said: "If we find . . . that a husband has left his wife, or that the operator's husband is a veteran suffering from service in the war, she will be given consideration. Married women who, for any reason, are the sole support of their families will not be laid off. Officials of the company said that the jobs would be given back to the women when business conditions might warrant.

BOLIVIAN CONGRESS TO CONVENE FEB. 23

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 10 (By U. P.)—The new Congress, members of which were elected last Sunday, will hold its first session Feb. 23, it was understood yesterday.

Results of the elections give the Genuine Republican candidates six senators and 20 deputies; the Liberals, six senators and 23 deputies; Personalistas, one senator, nine deputies; Nationalists, three deputies, and Independents, two deputies. New elections are to be held in Tapacari, Quillacollo and Cochabamba provinces late this month, the Government having canceled last Sunday's elections because of violence at the polls.

TRADEWIND HOPS OFF FOR THE AZORES

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 10 (AP)—The monoplane Tradewind hopped off for the Azores at 12:15 p. m. (11:15 a. m. E. S. T.) on the second lap of a "pay load" flight from New York to Paris.

Local weather conditions were favorable as Mrs. Beryl Hart and Lieut. William S. MacLaren took off on their 2000-mile, all-water hop across the Atlantic.

RUSSIANS PLAN COLONY IN AMERICA

$55,100,000 Backs Move to Find Homes for 7,000,000 Emigrés

MEXICO WELCOMES PROMOTERS OF IDEA

Coöperative Scheme Expected to Start in Spring—Quota in Way in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Out of the wandering of some 7,000,000 expatriated Russians, most of whom now live in western Europe and the Far East, has emerged a $55,000,000 plan for the colonization of large numbers of them in the United States, Mexico and Canada which is today being worked out by a group of agriculturists and engineering authorities.

The leader of this movement is Fedor S. Mansvetov, one of the leaders of the coöperative movement that swept Russia before the revolution and organized 22,000,000 heads of families into an economic unity that was the only force in Russia that offered serious resistance to the Bolshevist régime for years after it came into power.

Behind him, it was said here, are coöperative organizations formed by the Russian émigrés of Europe and Slavic societies in the United States, who have opened up credits for the newly formed organization, which will attempt the work of colonization and is known as the American Slavic Colonization Trust, with offices at 11 West Forty-second Street.

Mexico Agreeable to Plan

The first experiment will be made in northern Mexico on land that lies between the Rio Grande and the Soto la Marina River. Upon this land it is planned to settle between 3000 and 5000 expatriated Russians next spring. For the last two months experts have been in the field making an intensive study of the site and problems which the colonists are likely to confront. The expedition returned here from Mexico City a few days ago with concessions for settlement obtained from President Ortiz Rubio.

Sufficient funds have been contributed by European coöperatives and by American Slavic societies to carry on the preliminary work, Mr. Mansvetov said, but before actual development takes places considerable capital will have to be raised. Hence, the trust has been organized with an authorized capital stock of $5,100,000 and debenture securities of $50,000,000. It will be managed as a coöperative society, however.

Options on land in Texas also have been purchased, but there is no immediate likelihood of their being used because of quota restrictions, Mr. Mansvetov said. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he explained the background out of which the project has grown.

"Since the Russian revolution there have spread all over the world about 7,000,000 Russians, many of them the strongest and most vigorous members of their communities before the Bolshevist régime. Over 90 per cent of them are peasants, farmers and workers. For the last 10 years or so they have lived in groups in Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, other European countries and in the Far East.

Will Be Truly Coöperative

"They have struggled against great disadvantages in crowded Europe. Being energetic people, however, they have formed their own social and economic organizations, and it is through these that the effort to seek an organized escape from difficult conditions has come. Many of these people were, before the Revolution, connected with the great Russian coöperative society, the Centrosoyous, which absorbed something like 85 per cent of the retail trade of Russia in one great, non-profit-taking organization—a true coöperative.

"The colonies which we hope to establish here will be founded in desert places which we shall transform into gardens through irrigation. They will in no way infringe upon established settlements. Although the quota requirements have placed great obstacles in the way of settlement in the United States, we hope that, as our experiment progresses, your citizens will realize that the people whom we are bringing to North America are the sort that you wish within your own country.

"In order to give our efforts stability, we make it essential that the colonists shall contribute 25 per cent of the cost of settling them, the other 75 per cent to be advanced by the trust. This tends to effect a selection of the most industrious and competent types and to insure stability of effort in the colony.

"We have found that Mexico, in spite of being an agricultural country, imports quantities of eggs, apples, grapes and even corn and beans. In that is the solution of our marketing problem.

"Not only will our marketing be on the coöperative basis, but our purchasing also will be coöperative. In other words, it will be the largest purely coöperative experiment that has ever been attempted in North America. But the people who will attempt it are not novices. They understand the coöperative system better than any other and do not need to be convinced that it suits their requirements better than any other."

SHANGHAI TO STOP DOG RACES

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9 (AP)—The International Settlement authorities here decided today to abolish two greyhound racing parks March 31. Two British companies operate the tracks.

BOARD TO HELP BALANCE TRADE URGED IN STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

munities to study their particular unemployment problems and to take steps to remedy them.

Under long-distance planning, one phase of the proposed commission's study, it was pointed out that decisions concerning the projects which are to be started in time of special needs, must be reached well in advance of the decline in business.

In brief, long-distance planning was proposed to prevent, rather than remedy, unemployment, not by increased expenditures during a business cycle, but by rearranging expenditures to suit the business conditions of the period.

Under a group insurance recommendation, the committee suggested that policies be issued to employers covering not less than 50 employees each, insuring them against loss of salary after continuous employment of not less than a year. Premiums would be paid by the employer or by the employer and employee jointly.

A plan proposed by the committee for retaining the older wage earners covered a general adoption of the policy of classifying jobs according to requirements necessary to fill them, and assigning the positions requiring more care than speed, more trustworthiness than strength, to the older employees. Systematic studies based on this plan, appear to offer the only proper solution to the "old-age unemployment" problem, the committee insisted.

Study of workmen's compensation disclosed that the insurance system influenced some employers to set up arbitrary hiring limits. But as a rule, workmen's compensation was not considered one of the chief causes for discrimination against the older worker. The slight increase in premium rates paid for the older employee was found not to influence the majority of employers against hiring the older worker.

Discrimination against the older worker was found to fall, chiefly, under three headings, inflexibility or the inadaptability of the older worker to new jobs, the industrial pension system, and the policy of many employers to train their younger workers for positions of responsibility, thus providing few if any openings for the older man outside the industry.

From its study of immigration as effecting employment the committee intimated that there were thousands of aliens working in Massachusetts who have no legal status and are, thereby, depriving citizens and aliens admitted by law from gaining legitimate employment. The illegal workers gain access to the country on the pretext of visits, the committee pointed out. They work here for six to eight months and return home.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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A special purchase and sale!

Ensemble Pajamas

$10.50

Of a high style and quality Usually $16.75

Only 100 — it was all the manufacturer had — to see them is to realize their extraordinary value!

THE JACKETS are of lustrous panné velvet, contrasted with wide trousered PAJAMAS of crepe satin.

These glorious color combinations:

Orchid with blue
Eggshell with violet
Peach with orchid
Peach with rose
Turquoise with rose
American Beauty with turquoise
French Blue with coral
Black with turquoise
Brown with tearose

SIXTH FLOOR

Care of Transient Idle Urged in Directions by President's Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—In answer to pleas for help in dealing with transient unemployed the President's Emergency Committee for Employment today recommended a program including registration and housing of nonresidents, and their return to their legal residence at the expense of the community to which they have come.

Especially in the states of warm climate, the problem of transient unemployed is facing communities. They include the vagrant, homeless man, the normally migratory worker, the nomadic family and in rural sections native sons and daughters returned from cities where, until this winter, they found steady employment, Porter R. Lee, of the President's committee, explains.

"They present a serious problem because, while as nonresidents they have no legal claim upon the communities where they congregate, they are no less in need of food and shelter than are unemployed residents," he points out. "Passing from city to city has nothing to commend it except a superficial economy. Cities are increasingly adopting a policy of caring for the homeless where they are, recognizing such expenditures as must be made for relief as a necessary by-product of the effort of a city or state to attract business through publicity."

Social Agency Stressed as Best Relief Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8—The Atlanta Better Business Committee issued recently, upon the request of its chairman, Frank H. Neely, after studying unemployment conditions, a program for dealing with the problem.

It was stressed that the best means of meeting this problem is afforded through existing social service agencies which have been equipped with trained workers for this purpose, according to Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the information committee of the Community Chest.

Experience Is Expected to Bring Future Remedy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—The possibility that out of experience gained in handling the present unemployment crisis, Illinois will be enabled to develop some means of stabilizing employment permanently, so that such a condition will not recur, is envisaged by George S. Getz, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief.

Mr. Getz said that while the commission was a temporary group concerned primarily with relieving the present emergency, and while it had not given any official consideration to permanent employment stabilization, some of its members had suggested action which might be helpful. Undoubtedly, he said, after a winter's work, when the commission makes its final report, it will be in a position to make certain recommendations to the Governor based on its experience and observation.

The likelihood of any extreme suffering in Illinois as the result of unemployment has been averted, according to the Governor's commission.

Through the expenditure of approximately $1,250,000 to date, it was said 150,000 persons in Chicago alone, or 4 per cent of the population, have been given aid of one kind or another, and the assurance was given that no one need go without food, clothing, or fuel.

Chicago Plan Praised

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Chicago's machinery for stabilization of employment and relief of the needy, developed by the Governor's Committee on Unemployment and Relief, is a model which might well be studied by other large cities throughout the country, according to Fred C. Croxton of President's Hoover's emergency commission, who visited Chicago Jan. 8. Mr. Croxton, who is regional adviser for the central states, said he would inform the relief committees of the cities in his territory of the "remarkable setup" in Chicago and urge them to follow the example of the local commission.

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Mold your figure to the new style trend, giving slender, youthful lines with comfort.

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Interest Begins FEB. 10

Expansion Is Indicated in Building and Motors

EXPANSION in three key industries in 1931 is indicated by recent developments, according to the American Bankers Association Journal. The steel, building and automobile industries are those seen in line to experience gains this year.

The steel business already has reported a sharp increase in its rate of operations, and expectations in Wall Street are that the United States Steel Corporation will soon announce the opening of some mills that have been closed.

From the automobile industry also have come encouraging reports, thousands of workers being recalled in Detroit and other districts.

Odd Jobs Are Sought

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 9 (AP)—Fifty thousand hours of additional employment for Des Moines jobless was the goal today of a program reported by members of the Mayor's Committee on Employment at the annual meeting of the Public Welfare Bureau. The plan provides for a compilation of approximately 4500 telephone numbers, including those of all business houses in the city and many residences where work may be found. A committee will telephone these numbers and ask whether odd jobs are available.

Work to Cost $37,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10—Public improvements totaling $37,000,000 are planned for Baltimore during 1931. The larger part of this sum will be obtained from loans previously authorized for various public works, and includes what remains from balances of loans used in part last year. The Government also will spend $1,300,000 on improvements in harbor facilities, and there will be approximately $600,000 available for paving, received in the form of taxes on automobiles and on gasoline.

Airport Work to Begin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—Work of clearing and leveling the ground for the Hog Island airport site will start in about a week, according to the director of public works. Bids are now being received for the work, and it is estimated that it will require the services of from 400 to 500 men, recommendation being made to the contractor to employ men through the unemployment committee's bureau.

REICH 'KEY' PARTY TAKES OPEN STAND AGAINST FASCISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

assumed unprecedented proportions, especially as the Government, whose Chancellor and Minister of Interior Affairs are Roman Catholics, did not oppose them.

Fascists Were Baffled

But while on the one hand the secrecy of the Roman Catholics encouraged the Fascists, it certainly also must have baffled them.

Unrest increased and the Reich's foreign political course began to alarm many. Then the break occurred. When a leading paper made inquiries at New Year's whether the Fascists should now be admitted to the Government, is the question, the answered in a way which acted as a severe blow to all who hoped to cooperate with them.

Not shall Fascists take part in the Government, but whom will Adolf Hitler permit to work with him in the Government is the question, the Fascists declared.

Then all of a sudden the Roman Catholics turned against Hitler. A beginning was made by their leader, Dr. Ludwig Kaas, last Saturday, when he charged the Fascists in a public speech with having failed to make any concrete proposals for Germany's economic recovery.

Warns Against Radicalism

Germania, Berlin's Roman Catholic organ, followed with an editorial warning to Roman Catholic youth against following the Fascists. Yesterday the Chancellor in a speech at Ratibor in upper Silesia turned vehemently against the continual agitating of the German people by radicals which had caused panic, as he said. The German people must once more be told the truth about conditions, he declared.

It is held that these words were spoken in reference to the Fascists. The Chancellor had been attacked by Fascists and Communists in several places in upper Silesia.

The sudden turning of the Roman Catholics against the Fascists lessens the likelihood of their participation in any bourgeois government and may somewhat discourage those smaller government parties which have been trying to invite them in.

FORMER GOVERNOR TENDERED DINNER

Frank G. Allen, former Governor, was honored at a dinner Thursday night at the Hotel Statler by the Republican Club of Massachusetts. More than 700 were present. Speakers, who included Representative Robert Luce and Henry Parkman Jr., president of the club, praised Mr. Allen for his efficient service as Governor of the Commonwealth and said that his humanitarian program while in office deserved recognition as one of the most successful any Governor has achieved.

Former Governor Allen said he had not a thought for what the future holds for him politically. "If you have any further political work for me to do," he said, "bring it to my attention, but don't wait 50 years."

DECREASE IN PRICES OF FOODS REPORTED

One hundred and ten food commodities carried by the First National Stores Inc., decreased in price during December, 1930, according to Charles F. Adams, treasurer. The decreases were said to be generally distributed through the entire food list with the exception that in proprietary and trade-marked brands, the average reduction was slight, many items no lower than the previous year.

Substantial declines occurred in sugar, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, canned vegetables, canned fruits, beans, flour, bulk cereals, coffee, canned milk and fresh milk. In other words, the greatest reductions were found in commodities of the greatest daily consumption.

MAINE BEGINS YEAR WITH $1,398,881

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 10—The State of Maine began the New Year with a cash balance of $1,398,881, according to the monthly statement filed with the Governor by Elbert D. Hayford, State Auditor. During the month of December the State's total receipts from all sources amounted to $6,222,707, and its expenditures were $4,825,826.

Revenues received directly and indirectly from motor vehicles held up remarkably well for a winter month. Registration and license fees yielded $599,119, and the gasoline tax brought in $712,268. The largest single item of income was the state tax on cities and towns, which was $2,693,203.

POWER PROFITS IN CAPITAL GO TO LOWER RATE

Division of Earnings Works Both Ways to Aid Utility and Consumer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—While members of Congress debate the reasonableness of public utility rates in the various cities, they are enjoying in their Washington homes a domestic electric rate that is less than one-half what it was in 1924. The city power company has since that year been sharing its profits with them.

The first of the year Washington consumers received a 10 per cent reduction in rates. A year ago they received a similar reduction. The 1929-31 reduction has meant a drop in the rates from 5.2 cents per kilowatt hour to 4.2 cents. In general these six years have been free from all squabbling between the power companies and the public utility commission as to whether a reduction could be brought about and how much it should be.

A consent decree issued by the District of Columbia Supreme Court at the end of 1924 is responsible for the comparative lack of friction. By it Washington electric rates are automatically fixed. Entered with the approval of the Potomac Electric Power Company and the Public Utilities Commission, it assures the power company a return of 7½ per cent on its rate base. If its earnings should fall below that figure, rates would be raised automatically.

Actually, however, the returns have been well above the 7½ per cent and half of the excess earnings, as the decree provides, have been returned to the public in the form of lower rates for the ensuing year. This modified sliding scale, the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission states this year, has resulted in a minimum of controversy and has tended to increase the efficiency of the electric plant with a corresponding decrease in the cost of current.

It has been found that the lower the rates, the more the company earns—and then, according to the decree it follows, the more the company earns the lower the rates.

FEDERAL PLANNING BOARD ADVOCATED

The formation of a federal industrial planning board similar to that suggested by Mayor Curley, was recommended by Henry E. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, speaking at Mayor Curley's luncheon to unemployment experts, Jan. 8.

The cycles of depression cannot be eliminated, according to Mr. Dennison's belief. However, he said that he thought they could be modified so that they would do more good than harm. He declared that the time to prevent depression was before it happened, and that somebody ought to be working all the time to prevent it.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR POLICE URGED

Prospective policemen would be drilled in the fundamentals of the service at a special state training school under the provisions of a bill to be filed with the Legislature by the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association. The recommendation adopted by the association in session at the American House, Jan. 8, was volunteered by Elliot H. Goodwin, Commissioner of Civil Service. He advocated a period of from 60 to 90 days for training, the first 30 days being devoted to school work, marksmanship, and general fundamentals.

Advantages of a training school, Mr. Goodwin said, would be reflected in higher type police officers. It would enable city and state officials to pick qualified men without any comeback from the civil service, he declared. Ages favored for acceptance to police departments were from 21 to 30.

STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ELECTS

Frank J. Donahue was reelected chairman by the Democratic State Committee Jan. 8. Dr. Helen I. Doherty, Mrs. Dorothy K. Brown, Edmund P. Talbot, formerly mayor of Fall River, and Charles F. Riordan were elected vice-chairmen; Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sayre, of Cambridge, secretary, and Daniel R. W. Murdock, of Everett, treasurer.

It was voted to elect delegates to the next state convention on the basis of one for every 200 votes cast in the last state election.

VERMONT REDUCES RATIO OF ILLITERACY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Illiterates in Vermont were announced by the census bureau today as comprising 2.2 per cent of the state's population, as compared with 3 per cent 10 years ago. Of the 291,614 population 10 years of age and over, 6299 were listed as illiterate as against 8488 illiterates in a 284,472 population 10 years ago.

The number of persons from 5 to 20 years of age attending school in 1930 was 74,617 as compared with 67,746 in 1920.

MAINE GETS $961,585 TAX

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 10 (AP)—A controversy between the states of Maine and Pennsylvania over the inheritance tax for the estate of Daniel B. Cummins Catherwood ended yesterday with the payment of $961,585.79 in inheritance taxes from the estate to the State of Maine, Clement F. Robinson, attorney-general, announced. The will gave Bar Harbor as Catherwood's residence.

LOWELL OFFICE CLOSED

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—R. B. Walsh, United States Commissioner, today confirmed a report that the federal prohibition unit which worked out of this city has been abolished. The three members of the unit have been assigned to duty at Boston headquarters.

TAX COURSE FOR SCHOOL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9 (AP)—A free course of instruction on the federal income tax, believed by local officials to be the first in the history of the country's public schools, was begun last night in Providence Evening High School. About 65 persons, many of them women, attended.

Buy tree-ripened fruit
ORANGES GRAPEFRUIT
48 Oranges...$1.75; 96, $3.50; 200, $7
16 Grapefruit, $1.75; 28, $3.50; 64, $7
Prices include express delivery east Mississippi River—Checks or Money Order with Order.
MARSHALL E.
SCHOENTHALER
WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

Metal-Base Highway Opened in Illinois; Year's Test to Determine Practicability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The experimental metal-base highway recently constructed near here is open to traffic for a test which will last through the four seasons of middle western climate to determine the part metal will play in the construction of future highways. Designs and plans for the highway were worked out by W. H. Moseley, vice-president of the Poston-Springfield Brick Company of Springfield.

Completion of this section followed within a year the forecast made in 1929 by Bennett Chapple, vice-president of the American Rolling Mill Company, that soon automobiles will travel from coast to coast in America on highways of welded metal plates.

The road was constructed by officials of the Poston-Springfield company in coöperation with the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association and the engineering division of the Armco International Corporation. It consists of three 50-foot sections of metal base covered with a mastic sand cushion on which is placed paving brick with asphaltic filler poured into the interstices.

In order to test various types of metal plate, each of the 50-foot sections is different. One is made of blue annealed flat plate one-fourth inch thick, one is galvanized corrugated sheets with the corrugations running parallel to the road, and one is of similar metal with the corrugations running transverse to the road. The last two sections are 10 gauge. All sheets are welded to hold them in place. Sections overlap to allow for expansion and contraction.

Advantages claimed for the metal base pavement include: Durability, smoother riding surface, greater ease in making repairs to subgrade, savings in grading for new pavement, no curing period necessary after construction, elimination of trench depressions in city streets, predetermined strength and quality, and low upkeep cost as compared with present highways.

ARMENIAN GROUPS AGAINST BREWERIES

Reopening breweries will not help, but hinder employment, Armenian groups of Boston wrote to Governor Ely on Jan. 9, following the Governor's stand in his inaugural message for modification of the Volstead Act.

"Legalizing beer strikes a blow at every honest industry," the groups wrote. "It takes from the baker, the dry goods merchant, extra 10-cent pieces now going over their counters, and puts these into a purely wasteful product, beer. Moreover, for one job that the brewery gives the poor man, it is bound to take away several through accruing drunkenness."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. W. De Freest, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Eustace Abel Smith, London, England
Mrs. Henry T. Allen, New Bedford, Mass.
Aubrey A. Reeve, Portsmouth, England
F. D. Pratt, New Westminster, B. C., Canada
Cora Cummings, Ithaca, N. Y.
John M. Ross, Woonsocket, R. I.
Celia M. Ross, Woonsocket, R. I.
Mrs. Katherine Beardmore, Waupaca, Wis.
Mrs. Annette M. Martin, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. Rose B. Ingraham, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. W. D. Crosier, Pittsfield, Mass.

BEACON HILL AREA REZONING OPPOSED

A petition to have Beacon Street, from the State House to Charles Street, and the area between Beacon and Branch Streets rezoned to allow business in the district was taken under advisement by the Board of Zoning Adjustment yesterday, after a hearing at which strong opposition to the proposal was displayed.

A vote by hands taken during the hearing showed that 36 persons were against and only five in favor of the petition, which was made by Elliot Henderson and Williams P. Homans. Thirty-four letters were received by the board from residents of the Hill, opposing granting of the petition.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Money today was 1¼ per cent; discount rates on short bills, 2⅛ per cent; three months, 2⅛ per cent.

WAAGE 3-HEAT ELECTRIC IRONS
Work faster because they have a higher speed and 3 separate heats.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE $3.75
Chromium Plate or Colors, $4.50
(Colors Red, Blue, Green, Yellow; wgt. 6 lbs.)
Regular Price $5 Nickel Plated—$6 Chromium
Sent Postpaid—Guaranteed

CONSUMERS SUPPLY CO.
112 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK CITY
Phone CORt. 7-0253

Walk-Over
January Markdown Sale
Some of this season's best numbers are included in this sale
NOW 5.95 6.95 7.95
8.95 9.95
Values from 8.50 to 12.50
Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons Inc.
378 Washington Street Boston 170 Tremont Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

Clearance Sale
25% to 50% DISCOUNT
ON ALL GOODS
Choice pieces furniture, tables, chairs, davenports, lamps, rugs, shades, wall paper, mirrors, etc.
ALLEN, HALL CO.
423 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

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WE HAVE made thoughtful selection of Southern Resort Clothes, suited to the time and the place, and also of Travel Clothes to be worn en route. They have the true Jays touch of distinction, and as always are priced with our well-known fairness!

Dresses, Knitted Clothes, Coats, Hats, Bathing Togs and about everything a Woman Needs!

84th Anniversary SALE of "MOSELEY" FOOTWEAR
MONDAY January 12 1931
FOOT SAVER SHOES
Including
Foot Saver and style shoes at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
$4.85 — $6.85 — $7.85 — $9.85
FORMERLY PRICED $10.50—$16.50
T. E. MOSELEY CO.
39 West Street, BOSTON

Schervee Studios
"The Shop of Unusual Attractions"
A "Once-a-Year Event" of Extraordinary Values in Distinctive Home Furnishings
The Schervee Annual Sale
A special feature of this annual sale is the offering of more than two hundred mirrors at below wholesale prices.

Examples of Value-Giving Reductions
All Furniture.....20 to 50% Reductions
Six 3 and 4-part Screens, 20 to 30% Reductions
English, Italian and Spanish Antiques, 20 to 75% Reductions
All Table Lamps...20 to 50% Reductions
All Floor Lamps...20 to 50% Reductions
All Glassware.....25% Reduction
All Leather Frames...33 1-3% Reduction
Other Frames.....20% Reduction
All Closet Shop Accessories.20% Reduction

Listed are a few typical values:

	Regular Price	SALE PRICE
2 English gilded	$25.00	$15.00
1 Louis XVI gilded	25.00	15.00
1 French Directoire white and gilt	60.00	40.00
1 Adam, gilded	120.00	75.00
1 Gilded French Provencal	100.00	50.00
1 Early American, gilded	65.00	45.00
1 Italian Gothic	60.00	37.50
1 English gilded, painted top	74.00	45.00
1 Early American, gilded	180.00	120.00
1 Louis XVI gilded and black	36.00	22.50

Schervee prices are never higher than elsewhere for distinctive merchandise—during this sale prices have been reduced to new low levels. We invite you to verify our values by making searching comparisons.

Interior Decorators ▼ Schervee STUDIOS INC. ▲ Portrait Photography
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Opposite Public Library BOSTON Telephone KEN more 6160

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
JANUARY SALE of HANDKERCHIEFS
Comprising the Entire New York Stock of One of the Oldest and Finest Irish Manufacturers
Prices Ranges from ⅓ to ½ Off

MEN'S FINE QUALITY LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Your choice of ¼ and ⅛ inch hems, all being expertly hand drawn. Many extra sized Handkerchiefs are included in this lot. Regular price, 6 for $3 ..... 6 for $2

MEN'S SOFT BLEACH HANDKERCHIEFS
Absolutely the finest quality we have ever offered at this price. A variety of widths of hand-drawn hem and a quality of linen that is even softer after laundering. Regularly 6 for $6 ..... 6 for $3

MEN'S EXTRA SIZE HANDKERCHIEFS
Ideal Handkerchiefs for monograming. Choice of ¼ or ½-inch hand-drawn hems. Regularly 6 for $6 .... 6 for $3

MEN'S EXTRA LARGE HANDKERCHIEFS
Handkerchiefs of fine Linen as large as 20 to 23 inches square are included in this lot. Both ¼ and ½-inch hand-drawn hems. Regularly 6 for $7.50 ..... 6 for $4.50

WOMEN'S FINE QUALITY HANDKERCHIEFS
Very beautiful quality Linen in four widths of hems, ranging from 1-16 to ½ inch. Many are of larger than usual sizes ..... 6 for $1.50

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

COL. WOODCOCK LAUDS WORK OF NEW DRY FORCE

Sees Improvement Under Jurisdiction of Justice Department

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Heads of six prohibition enforcement districts have been given the title of full administrator, Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, chief of the prohibition division, announced yesterday.

Those made full administrators are as follows: Jonathan S. Lewis, of Boston, New England district; Andrew McCampbell, of New York district; John D. Pennington, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey district; William N. Woodruff, of Cincinnati, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky district; Col. J. F. J. Herbert, of Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana district; and William G. Walker, of San Francisco, west coast district. A long list of deputy administrators in these districts given permanent appointments was also announced.

Definite improvement in personnel and in departmental technique since the prohibition enforcement activities were taken over by the Department of Justice were noted by Colonel Woodcock. All of the employees of the bureau are now under civil service except the lawyers and 101 "special employees," otherwise known as informers, he said.

Colonel Woodcock also announced figures showing that the courts are making progress clearing their dockets of prohibition cases.

Colonel Woodcock intends to take up his inspection tours of the nation's enforcement agencies where he left off when called back to Washington by President Hoover. He plans first to visit Minnesota, then the west coast before sailing for Hawaii.

Huge Drug Imports Admitted by Turkey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The fact that Turkey admits having exported some 40 per cent more heroin during the first six months of 1930 than suffices for the medicinal requirements of the whole world for a year, was disclosed during the recent London conference on the limitation of narcotic drug manufacture.

According to an official statement in the House of Commons, the league has estimated the world's needs for heroin at 3039 kilograms a year. The figures supplied by the Turkish delegation showed a total of 4377 kilograms. Greece took 2778 kilograms, Danzig 766, Italy 400, France 277, Germany 96 and China 60. Greece also imported 1460 kilograms of morphine from Turkey during the same period, and Italy and France 642 and 180 kilograms respectively.

Turkey is a party to neither The Hague nor the Geneva antidrug conventions and none of the countries which normally import narcotics for medical purposes get any from Turkey. It is clear, therefore, that the drug traffickers, finding their old sources of supply in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland beginning to dry up, have transferred their seat of operations to a country where fewer inconvenient questions are asked and where it is more difficult for the police authorities to lay hold of them.

Safety Planes Win Applause at Miami

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 10—The autogiro, the airplane with the rotating wings that cannot fall, and that anybody can learn to fly in one hour, nearly stole the show on the second day of the All-American Air Races here. The Doodlebug, another development in safety planes, also aroused interest by its ability to take off and land in a short distance at a very slow speed.

"Arti" Phillips did some solo stunt flying that brought applause from the large crowd of spectators, but the high spots of the day were again furnished by the marines and the naval fliers who today will compete with army fliers for the trophy brought by Sir Charles Orr, Governor of the Bahamas.

A miniature city had been erected on the field and the last event of the day was an aerial bombing attack and sham battle to destroy the "city." A novelty race was for amphibian planes which flew to Biscayne Bay, picked up a dummy and returned to the field. The event was won by George Meissner, Stamford, Conn., in 33m. 17.26s.

Poland's Peace Aim Is Cited by Zaleski

WARSAW, Jan. 10 (AP)—Poland's international policy will be one of peace and economic coöperation with the rest of the world, August Zaleski, Foreign Minister, today told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

"I note with some regret," he said, "that other European countries seem to believe that the economic crisis can be relieved by political changes. Such measures merely add to the distress. Economic difficulties can be mastered only by economic methods.

"Poland is anxious to coöperate with all the nations of the world in economic fields and she has shown her own initiative by calling an agrarian conference which will consider the problems of the farmer."

Regarding Poland's relations with Germany, the Foreign Minister said, "despite all that has happened since last March when the German-Polish commercial treaty was signed, Poland still desires to maintain relations with Germany and the commercial treaty was sent to Parliament for ratification two days ago."

Film Firm Planned for Canadian City

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 10 (AP)—Announcement has been made here that Windsor has been selected as studio headquarters by a company being organized by New York motion picture interests to produce films for export to England and to supply the Canadian market.

The announcement was made by Fred W. Martin, Canadian promoter of the new Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, who said a 10-year lease has been taken on the studio site and that production of the first of a series of 12 films will be started soon after April 1.

Decision of the New York producers to establish a Canadian studio, he explained, is due to a provision of the British tariff which places a strict quota on entry of films not produced on British soil.

C. P. R. EMPLOYEES TO WORK FEWER HOURS

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 10 (AP)—Train and yard men on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Fort William will work fewer hours and run fewer miles to give employment to 500 others.

Rail officials and workers' representatives decided yesterday that yardmen will work 26 days a month and baggagemen and brakemen on passenger lines make runs of 5500 miles per month instead of 6250 miles. Freight line employees will be reduced from runs of 4500 miles to 3500 miles.

CHIEF JUSTICE ELECTED

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 10 (By U. P.)—Francisco Perez Borja, for four years a Justice of the Supreme Court at Quito, yesterday was elected Chief Justice and automatically becomes president of the Council of State. Señor Perez Borja at one time was a professor of criminology at the Central University.

She Skims Clouds to See the World

WORLD FLIER WELCOMED AT SEATTLE — Wide World

Mrs. Victor Bruce, British Woman Flier, Recently Arrived in Vancouver After a Flight Across Europe and Asia.

A little aerial voyage of 10,000 miles or so over European mountains and rivers and high above the peaks, and sandy wastes of Asia, did not appear to daunt Mrs. Bruce, for immediately on her arrival in Vancouver she announced her intention of flying across the United States and later flew to Seattle, Wash., where she was greeted at Boeing Field by Capt. Sydney Chadderton and from there to San Francisco, where she arrived Jan. 8. Mrs. Bruce will fly to South America, where she will ship her plane to Africa and fly to London.

ARMY AND NAVY IN AGREEMENT ON AIR SERVICE

Peace Is Declared After a Controversy Extending Over Fifteen Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—After 15 years of controversy the army and navy have reached agreement over the employment of their respective air services promising the closest coöperation that has ever existed between the two military branches.

The agreement was consummated at a conference between Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the army, following which a joint statement was issued. The agreement applies in times of peace.

Up to the present, the army is understood to have held that its range of aerial operations extended over the sea from its home base. Under the new understanding, the army air force will stick entirely to coast defense work and will be land-based, while the naval aeronautical force will be free to devote its whole attention to the fleet.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur stated: "The naval air force will be based on the fleet and move with it as an important element in solving the primary missions confronting the fleet. The army air forces will be land-based and employed as an essential element to the army in the performance of its mission to defend the coasts both at home and in our overseas possessions, thus assuring the fleet absolute freedom of action without any responsibility for coast defense."

Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, said:

"Up to this time no satisfactory line of demarcation has been evolved, but the discussions have resulted in a clear evaluation of the fundamental principles involved in the use of the air weapon. The present agreement is being heralded as the beginning of the closest coöperation that has ever existed between the two great branches of our national defense. It is, therefore, welcomed with acclaim by the personnel of both the army and the navy."

REICH RECOGNIZES GUATEMALA

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—Germany today granted recognition to the new government of the Republic of Guatemala.

SENATE DEFAT OF POSTAL RATES RISE IS SOUGHT

Tennessee Member Hopes for the Passage of His Nullification Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — Parcel post rates will not be increased in accordance with a recent petition of the Post Office Department to the Interstate Commerce Commission, if it can possibly be prevented, Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee and ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, declared today.

Mr. McKellar declared that in face of a decreasing deficit in parcel-post business, as reported by the department, he saw no reason why it should ask for permission to increase its rates to provide additional revenue of from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. The deficit two years ago was $21,000,000, he said, but only $13,000,000 last year.

With such an encouraging prospect for complete elimination of the deficit Mr. McKellar said he was unalterably opposed to an increase in the rates which would "injure the parcel post service and work to the advantage of their rivals, the express companies."

Mr. McKellar also objected to the move on the part of the post office on the ground that it was a violation of an understanding in the Senate in 1925 when he permitted a rider to pass in a post office act which gave the post office the right to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for a change in parcel post rates "in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof."

Mr. McKellar said he had objected to the rider at the time for fear it might be used as an excuse for securing a considerable increase in rates, but had been assured by proponents of the measure that it was intended only to be used for minor adjustments.

A bill nullifying the clause already has been introduced, and the post office committee has reported favorably a resolution calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to withhold action pending a vote on the nullifying bill.

Jan. 15 has been set by the commission as the last date for the filing of briefs on the case. Mr. McKellar hopes to secure congressional action on his resolution before then.

Latin Americans Helped to Homes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The Consuls-General of the Latin-American countries have formed a committee here to repatriate 31,000 of their countrymen who are idle in the United States, it was announced here Jan. 8 by A. F. di Valvasone, secretary of the committee.

The program proposed by the relief committee, which is headed by Luis E. Feliu, Consul-General of Chile, includes the chartering of United States Shiping Board vessels, the use of unoccupied space in freight ships, the employment of repatriates as crews of ships bound for Latin-American ports and the raising of a $3,000,000 fund in this country to carry out the repatriation work.

Señor Valvasone estimated that the number of unemployed Latin Americans seeking passage home totaled 21,000, applications for this aid having been received from 10,000 in New York alone. The committee already has sent 400 Latin Americans home by means of half-fare accommodations offered by some of the steamship lines and the coöperation of freight lines, he said. Thus far, he added, most of the sailings had been made without payment in New York, the Chilean and Peruvian Governments assuming responsibility for payment at the landing port.

Roads and Motorcars Run Race for Honors in the Americas

Highway Construction and Sales of Automobiles Show Striking Parallel in Last Five-Year Period—Heavy Gains in Registrations

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—American nations have made remarkable progress in road building during the last five years and in this period the purchase of automobiles has not kept pace with the extension of highways, according to a survey by Hector Lazo of the automotive division, United States Department of Commerce.

With the single exception of Argentina, Latin-American countries have given a remarkable proof of the intimate connections between highway mileage and automotive registration, Mr. Lazo explains.

Excellent progress in the building of highways has been made since 1925 in Mexico, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela. Use of automobiles in these countries has increased almost in direct proportion to their highway expansion.

Argentina offers the paradoxical example of having established, as yet, no definite road program, but possessing the highest automobile registration of any Latin-American country, according to the survey.

Although Argentina has less than 500 miles of hard-surfaced highways (outside of the cities) it has the largest per capita registration of any country on the Western Hemisphere excepting the United States and Canada, and has consistently been the greatest automotive market in Latin America—excluding the year 1927.

Huge Sums for Paving

In fact, the survey points out, there are only six countries in the world that have a total automotive registration larger than that of Argentina, namely: United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, France and Germany.

The unusual situation in Argentina may be explained by two factors: the per capita purchasing power of Argentina is greater than that of any other country in Latin America except Uruguay and the motor purchasing populations are concentrated chiefly in four or five large cities where the government has spent huge sums on street paving.

Mexico is undoubtedly reported as the most "road-minded" country in Latin America. An extensive program has been carried on during the last five years, accompanied by "spectacular" increases in the use of automobiles, amounting to more than 151 per cent since 1925.

Since 1926, Cuba has spent more than $80,000,000 on one of the most ambitious and important road programs in all Latin America, the survey declares.

In Chile, both highways and automotive registration have received great impetus since 1928, the survey informs. In 1928 was established the definite and so-called "six-year" program, after which highway expenditure rose from less than $2,000,000 in 1927 to $11,500,000 in 1928; this was followed in 1929 with more than $10,000,000 and in 1930 by close to $13,000,000.

Increase of 297 Per Cent

The total registration increase in Chile between 1925 and 1930 has been 297 per cent, with the greater share coming in the three-year period, 1927-1930.

Uruguay's present program, introduced in 1927-28, provided for coördination of all existing transportation facilities. Since then it has made notable progress in the total mileage of automobile roads in the country. The net five-year increase in automotive registrations in Uruguay was 171.6 per cent.

"Venezuela became definitely road-minded around 1926," Mr. Lazo says. "Since then a great deal has been done on very splendid highways in and near Caracas. It is now possible to go from Caracas to the Colombian frontier, crossing the entire country and going through all the important cities of the north and central regions." The net change of automotive registrations in Venezuela during the five-year period was 293.7 per cent.

Brazil's highway program was organized in 1927. It has resulted in continued increases in automotive registrations. For the five-year period Brazilian registrations increased 351 per cent—the largest percentage gain in South America, with the exception of Colombia, and among the highest increases registered anywhere in the world.

In Colombia, despite lack of a well-organized highway program, much progress has been made, Mr. Latzo indicates. The five-year automotive registration gain was 433 per cent.

Although having no definite road-building program, Bolivia has increased its expenditures annually and has made excellent highway progress. The five-year automotive registration increase was 147.7 per cent.

PARIS RECOGNIZES ANDRADE

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—France today officially recognized the new Guatemalan Government of President Andrade.

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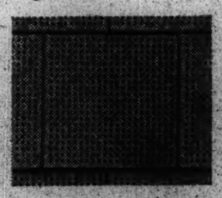

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GOVERNOR CROSS MAKES REPORT AS YALE EDUCATOR

Graduate Work No Assurance Person Will Make Good Teacher, He Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10—No one should believe that a graduate school can assure colleges that a person will make a good teacher, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut asserted in his final report yesterday to James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, as dean of the Yale Graduate School. He explained that into "good teaching enter qualities of temperament and character above and beyond knowledge and training in technique."

Of late, Governor Cross reported, there have been "complaints from the colleges that they find it difficult to obtain good teachers in any subject." This, he said, is blamed upon the "'extreme specialization' which, it is assumed, is now required of students for the Ph. D. degree with adequate opportunities for 'general culture' or for training, either in theory or practice, in the art of teaching."

He pointed out that all students in the graduate school are given an opportunity to teach. Some teach as assistants in the graduate school, others, after a year or two of study, withdraw for a period of teaching and return later for the Ph. D. degree, according to Governor Cross.

Prospective teachers in the graduate school, he stated, are asked to take one or more such subjects as history or philosophy of education and organization and function of the American college.

"As an experiment for next year," Governor Cross reported, "a member of the staff in education and a member of another department of study will conduct a joint seminar for the discussion of the more specific problems of that department with a view to an extension of the project into other departments of study if the liaison in this instance proves successful."

Governor Cross declared in his statement that the time is rapidly approaching when all "applicants for admission will be asked to meet the language requirements before beginning graduate study." In this way, he explained, the student will have some knowledge which he will need in his studies and "such ability is some assurance of his general culture."

He revealed that more than $600,000 is annually devoted at Yale to advanced research alone, apart from general instruction. The endowments include allowances attached to Sterling and other professorships for assistants, foundations and gifts for students who have obtained the doctorate.

He reported 350 applications were made for fellowships during the 1930-31 academic year. He stated that fellowships were established so that three Yale graduates could study for a year in a French university before taking graduate work at Yale. He also mentioned the arrangement made with the Italian embassy at Washington for an exchange of fellows with an Italian university. Next year, he disclosed, there will also be an exchange with Spain.

CLOTHING WORKERS PLAN BOSTON STORE

The Richman Brothers Co., manufacturers of men's clothing, has leased the entire eight-story building at the corner of Washington and Bedford Streets in Boston, and will shortly open a large, modern store in this building, which is now occupied by the Bedell Co.

Employment for about 50 Boston residents will be provided by the opening of the store. Approximately $50,000 will be spent in modernizing the building. Boston contractors will do the work. More than 95 per cent of the woolens used in the company's two factories are made in the mills and factories within the radius of 100 miles of Boston.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert, by Pierian Sodality Orchestra, of Harvard University; George Brown, cellist; auditorium, 8.

Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building: Last day, Annual Convention, Master Painters and Decorators Society of Massachusetts, Inc., until 7.

Boston Ethical Society: Dinner, 6, and meeting, 7:30; discussion on "How Shall We Make the Ethical Society More Effective," led by Dr. John L. Elliott, leader, New York Ethical Society; Longwood Towers.

Saturday Evening Club; Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): N. E. A. A. U. Track Meet, Gymnasium, 7.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Appalachian Mountain Club: Exhibition of photographs, through Feb. 7, clubhouse, 5 Joy St.

Boston Public Library: Lecture (Drama League Course), "The Theater in England," by Frank W. Hersey, A. M.; lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street, 3:30. Concert, orchestra of Lincoln House Association, Jaques Hoffmann, conductor; lecture hall, 6.

Symphony Hall: Address, "World Revolution: Why, When, How," by Clarence R. Skinner; musical program, by Community Church String Quartet; 10:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Unemployment," by Dr. John L. Elliott; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Boston Square and Compass Club: The Regent Concert Review; dramatic sketches and musical selections; auditorium, 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated lecture, "Tracks in the Snow," by Mrs. Margaret T. Saunders, 5 Jarvis Street, 3.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Why We Laugh Like Human Beings," by Max Eastman; concert, Henry J. Warren, baritone, and Margaret R. Martin, accompanist; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Old South Forum: Address, "Will the New Machinery Prevent War," by Sir Herbert Ames, former treasurer, League of Nations Secretariat; concert, Myrtle Jordan trio; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Ladies' Hairdressers' Association of New England, ballroom and foyer, all day. Afternoon reception, Harper method, State Suite, 2 to 6.

EVENTS MONDAY

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Ladies' Hairdressers' Association of New England, ballroom and foyer, all day; meeting, National Civic Federation, Sheraton Room, 2. Meeting, all day, State Suite, Luncheon Salon, 1, Harper method. Meeting, Pekinese Association, private room, 1.

New England Women's Club: Concert of folk songs in costume, by Mme. Araxy Odabashian; Hotel Kenmore, Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Address, "Suggestions From the History of Religious Education," by Prof. Edwin Booth, Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc.: Meeting, 2; address, "The Huguenots of New England," by George A. Moriarty, F. S. A., 3; Hotel Vendome.

Hotel Statler: Show and exhibits, Wholesalers' Shoe Style Show, ballroom and Parlors B, C, D, E, F, all day. Meeting and luncheon, Parlor A.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Eighteenth century designs. Designs by Jean P. Pillement. Boston Society of Architects.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admissions fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. Rare Spanish books. In the Exhibition Room books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. Tercentenary medals.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors. Through Jan. 17.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Monotypes by Hatch and Hoffman. Through Jan. 16.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water color scenes from American life by Marion C. Whiteside. Through Jan. 17.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer. Through Jan. 13.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 10, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi, dancers.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Eighteenth-Century Orchestra; Rafaele Martino, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Igor Gorin, baritone.

Thursday evening, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Henry Hadley, guest conductor.

Friday evening, Jan. 16, at the Fogg Art Museum, the Stradivarius Quartet.

Saturday morning, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, a children's concert; Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Saturday evening, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Henry Hadley, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Beniamino Gigli, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, Jan. 19, at the Emmanuel Church, a concert by the Bach Cantata Club.

Monday evening, Jan. 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Marjorie Church, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Justin Sandridge, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack, tenor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 22, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Mary Wigman, dancer.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Enrique Fernandez Arbós, guest conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Enrique Fernandez Arbós, guest conductor.

TUNNELS TO TAKE COLORADO RIVER OVER NEW COURSE

Dr. Mead Tells How Water Is to Be Diverted During Hoover Dam Building

How the entire flow of the Colorado River is to be diverted into four tunnels, 50 to 70 feet in diameter, and shot through the lava cliffs past the site of Hoover Dam during its construction, was told yesterday by Dr. Elwood Mead, United States Commissioner of Reclamation, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Mead spoke as the second Alfred Lecturer of the year to an audience composed of seniors and graduate students. The faculty attended in large numbers.

The commissioner illustrated his remarks with slides showing the sheer walls of Black Canyon, where the dam is to be erected, and other natural obstacles that must be surmounted.

The Colorado River, Dr. Mead declared, is the "most talked about and least known river in the United States." Starting at Fremont Lake in the Wind River Mountains, the headwaters of the Colorado, he traced the river's course to the Gulf of California.

The dam site on the boundary between Nevada and Arizona was described as a spot "where only a salamander could set up housekeeping." The excessive heat, Dr. Mead said, has made it necessary to take precautions in pouring concrete for the dam. Small pipes are to be inclosed in the concrete, and filled with freezing mixtures. These will keep the material at a temperature "right" for setting. Later, the pipes will be filled with cement.

Boulder City, to be erected on high land five miles from the dam site, was described by Dr. Mead as a model construction city, with especial provision for children's playgrounds. Its plan is novel, he said, and has a number of features that should make their way into city-planning practice.

From a reclamation standpoint, Dr. Mead said that the project will bring needed water, electric power and protection from flood to people in one-twelfth the area of the United States.

New Faculty Club at Harvard Ready

Harvard's new Faculty Club is to open its doors on Monday, Jan. 12. Located on Quincy Street, between the Union and New Fogg Museum, this newly constructed building takes the site of the old Colonial Club and is established for university officers and instructors. The structure has been under construction since last March and represents an approximate expenditure of $300,000.

Activities will be in full swing by noon on Monday, when the first meal will be served to 900 members by the club restaurant. The club has been furnished with art objects from Fogg Museum. The building is of Georgian style.

Members of the club gathered in the main dining room yesterday afternoon for the first meeting. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. Bliss Perry, professor emeritus of English; vice-president, George Chase, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences; secretary, George W. Cram; treasurer, William C. Saeger, bursar of Harvard College. Six others constitute a managing committee to function with the officers.

The club house warming is to take place next Friday evening, Jan. 16. A reception for several hundred guests will be held in the lounge of the club from 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

At a press luncheon, Dean Clifford E. Moore stated that this new club will fill a need of long standing, and facilitate mutual relationships between active university instructors and insure less formal departmental activities than was formerly possible at University Hall.

SPRINGFIELD USES 1690 EXTRA WORKERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—The emergency employment list of the streets and engineering department for the last week included 1690 men, it was announced yesterday with a weekly pay roll of $47,000. These men are aside from the several hundred employed by the welfare and park departments on projects undertaken almost wholly for relief purposes. The 1690 are engaged on trunk sewer construction and highway improvements. The normal winter pay roll of the street department is about $15,000.

MRS. PUTNAM QUITS STATE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Lowell Putnam has resigned from the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, her stated reason being that it was of no use trying to do anything constructive.

In her letter of resignation, sent to Amos L. Taylor, recently reelected chairman of the committee, she wrote: "Each year I have found my position more and more impossible. . . . Until last year I was a member of the executive committee, but when you were reelected to that office, you saw fit to drop me from that body, which made my position, of course, much more difficult." The resignation took effect immediately on its receipt.

Agriculture Called National Tree Root

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9—Agriculture is the root of the national tree, George W. Russell ("A.E.") Irish poet and agricultural economist, said at the banquet of the thirteenth annual Union Agricultural Meetings here, last night. He said that "commerce and industry are but branches of that tree."

The banquet was the feature of a day devoted to lectures and demonstrations in several halls, attended by 2000 delegates representing 25,000 Massachusetts agriculturists. Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, presided.

Dr. Gilbert presented awards from the department to the following: Gold medals—Frank P. Knowles of Auburn, Peter I. Adams of Stockbridge, and Miss Edna Cutter of Dracut; silver medals—Joseph Sena of Easthampton, and Rayla Edelstein of Saxonville; certificates of merit—Thomas Royal Demers of Rehoboth.

A resolution supporting the request of the president, trustees and many alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College for a change in name to Massachusetts State College was unanimously adopted Jan. 7 by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, in session here in connection with the annual Union Agricultural Meetings. The resolution urged that nothing be allowed which would lower the opportunities for an agricultural education.

Dr. George H. Bigelow, State Commissioner of Public Health, recommended the introduction in the Legislature of a bill requiring more stringent measures in the method of milk pasteurization. He also advocated a change in the requirements of grade A milk. Elmer M. Poole of North Dartmouth was elected president of the federation.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 30 degrees.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Sunday, followed by rain Sunday night or Monday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; not so cold in northern portions tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 10	Max. Jan. 9		8 a.m. Jan. 10	Max. Jan. 9
Albany	20	28	Memphis	24	34
Atlantic City	30	40	Montreal	24	24
Boston	26	37	Nantucket	36	40
Buffalo	30	32	New Orleans	42	56
Calgary	28	...	New York	32	40
Charleston	34	46	Philadelphia	30	44
Chicago	36	42	Pittsburgh	30	36
Denver	16	32	Portland, Me.	20	30
Des Moines	32	48	Portland, Ore.	36	38
Eastport	24	30	San Francisco	46	52
Galveston	46	62	St. Louis	30	46
Hatteras	40	46	St. Paul	32	46
Helena	36	36	Seattle	46	48
Jacksonville	38	52	Tampa	68	70
Kansas City	34	38	Washington	36	44
Los Angeles	50	66			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4 p. m., Sunday 4:30 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

IMPORTS ARE $176,616,979

Foreign merchandise valued at $176,616,979 was brought into the United States, via the Massachusetts Customs District, during the calendar year 1930, with the December data partially estimated. Duties were paid on such portions of this merchandise as was affected by the Tariff Law, to the extent of $31,746,893, according to figures just made public at the Boston Customs House.

World Court Month by Month

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hague

The main point in World Court proceedings during December was the order made on Dec. 6 in the case of the free zones of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex.

This order was made between the Governments of the French Republic and of the Swiss Confederation, granting to the parties a further period of time expiring July 31, 1931, to settle between themselves the matter of importations, free of duty or at reduced rates, across the Swiss Federal customs line, and also any other points under the régime of the free zones. At the expiration of this period the Court will deliver a judgment which will either embody the agreement between the parties or be confined to the decision of the points of law.

Judging from French and Swiss press comments it appears that both parties involved are pretty well satisfied with the order of the World Court, which recognized the Swiss rights to special treatment in the zones, at the same time recognizing the French virtual right to collect stamp duties similar to those levied in all France.

The Swiss, as well as the French, appreciate that by the order the prestige of the World Court has been strengthened considerably, as the Court refrained absolutely from meddling in political affairs. It rigidly stuck to the interpretation of points of law, so that further negotiations have been facilitated, while the order also hinted at the necessity for both parties to show themselves somewhat more yielding and loyally to lower their rightful pretensions in order to arrive at an intelligent agreement.

The newly elected World Court will come into office in January, 1931. But the former Court, under the Court's statute, has to complete the Gex case, having already started it. To meet this difficulty the Court will be convoked in the free zones case according to its previous composition. The judges that occupied the benches in 1930, and who no longer occupy a seat in the new Court, are to be convoked as if they were still members of the Court, and during the time that they are working on this case, they are to be paid a fee calculated per day on the basis of their former annual salary.

The ordinary session of the World Court is usually opened on June 15. The first ordinary session of the World Court this year, however, will be held on Jan. 15, for the purpose of the solemn swearing in of the judges and the election, by secret ballot, of the president and vice-president of the Court. Although it is impossible to forecast the result of these elections, four names could be mentioned as candidates for the presidency.

It is quite possible that Dionisio Anzilotti will be reëlected as president. Furthermore there are two strong candidates, because of their seniority in age, Frank B. Kellogg and Rollin Jacquemin, Belgian judge, though it is possible Mr. Kellogg would decline the honor as it is obligatory on the president to reside permanently at The Hague.

Finally there is a good deal to be said in favor of Mineichiro Adatchi, the Japanese judge, as during the recent elections for the World Court he received by far the largest number of votes, namely 10 more than anybody else. Mr. Adatchi owns a house at The Hague.

As the Court in the latter part of December was going through a transitory stage from the old into the new World Court, no new cases have been submitted for that reason. It is expected that the next session of the Council of the League of Nations on Jan. 19, which has not less than 31 subjects on its agenda, will send new cases to the Court, such as several "minority cases" which are coming up for discussion by the Council.

Cost of Collecting Duties .036 on Dollar

Cost of collecting duties assessed on merchandise imported into the United States via the Massachusetts Customs District, averaged $.036 for each dollar collected in the fiscal year of 1930, according to federal statistics just made public here.

This cost is considerably higher than a few years ago, when the duties collected were considerably larger, which would tend to cut the cost of collecting. During the fiscal year the duties collected in the Massachusetts district totaled $38,418,900.

Customs District No. 2, comprising Vermont, reports a cost of 2 cents for each dollar collected in the fiscal year, while District 15, comprising North Carolina, claims the lowest cost of collecting in any district of the country. Figures are $.0037, with total collections for the year of $9,913,922.

SMITH BICYCLISTS MUST KEEP OFF GRASS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 10—Because the more than 300 bicycles on the campus annoyed the walking part of the college and threatened to eliminate what was left of the grass on the campus, the House of Representatives, which is part of the Student Government Association, has made regulations governing their use.

Bicyclists at Smith must now keep to the right-hand side of the roads, in single file and at good speed. At no time may they travel on the grass or on the narrow brick and concrete walks. Measures also have been taken to prevent the "jam" which results when the college emerges from chapel and all start for the recitation halls.

Pedestrians in their turn must keep out of the way of bicycles by walking in the center of the roads on the campus.

FURTHER HIGHWAY SAFETY WORK URGED

Necessity of further strengthening police organizations for law enforcement and for continuing with unremitting zeal highway safety educational campaigns was emphasized by George A. Parker, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in announcing yesterday an increase of 2.3 per cent in the number of fatal automobile accidents for last year.

The total fatalities for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1930, was 795, it was announced. The total for the calendar year 1930, for which figures are not necessarily complete, was 804, an increase of 4.2 per cent. Captain Parker attributed the increase to abnormal weather and hazardous road conditions during the months of February, October and November. He pointed out that the entire increase in fatalities for the year was among drivers and occupants of automobiles, due, he said, "to the craze for speed and to improper driving."

12,276-WORD QUERY ANSWERED BY 'YES'

For laconism and lucidity, hand the prize to John P. Wright, a Boston lawyer, appearing yesterday as witness in the Middlesex Probate Court. To a hypothetical question covering 36 typewritten pages with 31 lines to a page and an average of 11 words to a line, he answered without blinking an eyelash—"Yes."

The interrogation was put as to whether the witness could give an opinion as to the reasonableness of $250,000 fee which was charged by an executor and legal adviser for the estate of Arthur Astor Carey.

It takes a wise man to understand when to limit his prerogative to speak and John Wright having proved this bit of wisdom abandoned such restraint and allowed that the executor in question should be allowed $225,000.

Hearing was continued to an indefinite date, consequently it might be pertinent to inquire, "If a 12,276-word report by a lawyer is called a 'brief,' just what may one three-lettered word be termed?"

MAINE GETS FRENCH LINE

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 10 (AP)—Direct steamship service linking Maine and France for the first time in the history of the State, will be inaugurated in February by the American-France Line, Herbert W. Merrill, local agent, announced today.

White Pines Favored at Good Will School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HINCKLEY, Me.—Recent plantings have given a total of more than 50,000 white pine trees to the property of Good Will School for Boys here. The school's founder, George W. Hinckley, explains his preference for this variety in his latest book, "My Friends, the Trees."

A large part of the book is devoted to pines, and the longest single dissertation to the white pine.

"The pine reminds one of the rustle of soft silk," Mr. Hinckley writes. "It sighs and soughs and whispers.

"The white pine seems to maintain a quiet dignity which separates it from other trees. I count trees my friends; but among them all I have no closer friendship than that I cherish for the white pine. It is always friendly; it provides a sleep-giving atmosphere . . . and an inviting mattress under its branches, upon which I may stretch myself and rest. It provides an acid soil for the prosperity and thrift of the trailing arbutus—most loved of all wild flowers; it is stoical, courageous, dependable.

"It is fragrant in summer, and in winter, when snow is deepest, it reminds me of the greenery which was and which will be again, when the birds come back to us and the frosts are over."

NEW CUSTOMS OFFICE SET UP AT LAWRENCE

Lawrence, Andover and Methuen have been constituted a customs port of entry, with headquarters at Lawrence, by executive order of President Hoover. This makes 11 ports of entry in the Massachusetts Customs District, including Boston headquarters. Edward B. Henry is acting deputy collector in charge.

The Lawrence territory is an important wool textile center, with several large mills there, and a wool scouring plant, bleachery, and similar establishments, among them being the American Woolen Company, Pacific Mills, Arlington Mills, etc.

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Angel Cake Mixture
Easy way to make an angel cake.
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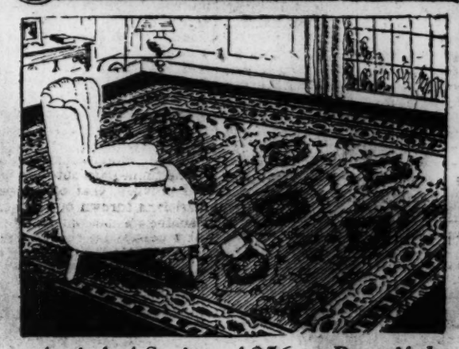
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GLEN BOGIES are the most adaptable fashions we know of. They're as much at home on board a "round-the-world" voyage as they are in a college classroom. Or playing golf. Or climbing mountains. Or going to business. And what garment could be more appreciated around the house on these Wintry mornings?
All this coming week the assistant to the Glen Bogie designer will be the guest of our Sports Shop. She comes to introduce the new models and colors and to show you how Glen Bogie is made of fine zephyr yarns, and knitted on a double-lock stitch so that it won't stretch or bag or lose its shape.

The newest Glen Bogie is sketched on the right—a 3-piece model, including jacket, sleeveless slip on and skirt at $39.50. (All the other Glen Bogies are $29.50.)
Berets to match are $1.95, and handbags, with surfaces of the Glen Bogie fabric, are $5.95. (Sports Shop, 2nd Flr.)
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

ORGANISTS' HEAD SEES WIDE FIELD IN 'CANNED' MUSIC

(Continued from Page 1)

moaning about the twilight of the concert gods, the disappearance of musical audiences, it is time to cash in on what mechanical music has done to develop a new generation of music lovers and patrons. If the profession—teachers, concert managers and musicians—will wake up, they can all enter upon a new era of prosperity.

Some Orchestras Far Worse

The machine, in its present stage, may be pretty bad, but it is not so bad as a lot of the orchestras which were to be found in little theaters everywhere. To the 100,000,000 people in the United States who do not often have the privilege of hearing a good symphony orchestra concert, the machine is a blessing. Most decidedly, there never has been a time in the history of this country when such a large proportion of the population has heard so much good music as it is hearing today.

From the songs that were sung in the little red schoolhouse to a Beethoven symphony is progress; from a melodeon under the trees to a Heifitz or Kreisler recital on phonograph records is a magnificent stride. The new love of music we owe to the mechanical device, from the first squeaky phonograph record to the superb electrical reproduction of the day, and especially to the radio.

For the past few years motion picture organists, phonograph records, rolls for player-pianos, the radio, and finally the sound-producing equipment that came in with the talkies, all have aroused the interest of children in music. From enjoying good music they began to take part in music memory contests, then to demand bands, orchestras and glee clubs in their schools.

Today, largely through the interest of these young people, now in high school, the National Music League has been able to arrange new concert courses for musicians in the schools and in community houses. These same young people are tremendously interested in group piano playing, and this one feature of teaching music in the schools has awakened a demand from the children themselves for private instruction.

The radio may have banished the family piano from a few thousand New York flats, as the commissioner of tenements claims, but they are not banished from the attics or woodsheds in smaller cities, towns, villages and farms. Believe it or not, the piano is coming back and the children who demand it have come to love music through the "canned medium." Now they want the real thing.

The development of mechanical music no doubt will mean that the number of professionals will dwindle to a few very expert musicians who will get the business, making the records to which millions of people will listen. The number of professional musicians may be reduced, but, though this may hurt the individual, from the point of view of the country as a whole there is no great loss.

Adds to Cultural Life

At the same time the number of amateurs is increasing and will continue to increase enormously. They will take to music as a part of their cultural life, and that is where the greatest benefit of the machine will appear. By stimulating large groups of amateurs to become performers in their own right the music machine is enriching their lives many fold.

I strongly believe that the type of music one listens to habitually plays a very large part in influencing his behavior generally. We have recognized this for many generations in speaking of the "cultural effect" of music, but modern psychology is shedding more light upon the subject. I shall not attempt to generalize, however, but merely suggest that there are cultural effects in the further development of mechanical music that will be interpreted variously.

Another good sign of the times is the interest newspapers have taken in mechanical music, very largely because of the advertising connection. But that does not matter much—they devote columns of space to radio programs and to criticism of the talkies. The criticisms may sometimes be poor, but the tendency always is to improve.

Not many years ago there were very few first class records that could be obtained for the phonograph, except operatic selections; and after all, opera is not the highest form of music. It is spectacular, grandiose, but lacks the intellectual qualities, as a rule, that characterizes the finest selections. Today, however, you will find most of the very bad records in the ash can, and a lot of very good ones within easy reach. Even the newspapers go in for criticism of new records, and that will mean improvement of taste continually. Many of our leading newspapers and magazines maintain a special department given over to comments on the new recordings of symphonic and other classical music. A few years ago this was unheard of.

With this refinement of judgment and growing appreciation for good music being accelerated by the high-speed printing press and the music machine, I cannot take a very gloomy view of the situation. Both the volume and quality of musical performance is increasing steadily. The opportunity for accomplished musicians never was as great as it is now.

Producers Think Best to Work With and Not Against 'Canned' Music

By MILTON DIAMOND
President, Music Producing Managers' Association, Inc.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The present confusion in the music industry in America presents a problem which warrants both a practical and an imaginative or idealistic consideration.

A practical viewpoint will deal only with the facts and attempt to square them with a workable solution of the problem.

An imaginative viewpoint will help to envisage the future, carry us beyond the present impasse and hold out the prospect, not untenable, of attaining conditions in the concert field far more favorable than those which prevailed before the advent of radio and the sound films.

Both the practical and forward-looking viewpoints are necessary to a fairly comprehensive survey. Both are essentially interlocked. Recognition of that fact lies behind the program of the newly organized Music Producing Managers Association, Inc., whose announced aims include not only such concrete items as the strengthening of the financial structure of the profession by the elimination of economic waste and the presentation of a united but friendly front to the radio and the sound film, but also a determination less ideal than prophetic, of expanding the frontiers of public interest in music beyond their present circumscribed limits.

Both of these points of view color practically every concrete issue or problem which we expect to face. Both of them color the three specific aspects of the general problem upon which I should like to touch. Common sense bids us recognize the fact that we cannot obstruct the progress of scientific research and mechanization of music. Imagination shows us that we should not even desire to interfere with it; how, indeed, it can be made an asset rather than a liability.

Facing the facts, we observe that tens of thousands of performing musicians have been thrown out of work by the mechanization of musical distribution. Imagination unlocks our sympathy for these people and spurs us on to develop new outlets for their talent.

Can Never Displace Artist

That the machine can never take the place of the man is generally conceded. Imagination helps us to see farther, to count confidently on the loyalty of the music-loving public to the artist who performs for that audience in person, to foresee the dependence of the reproducing machine on a constant and increasing stream of new artists, trained and perfected by personal appearance on the concert platform.

Let us take up these three specific problems in turn, for they are naturally the ones which will first confront our organization. It seems to me not only futile but shortsighted to deplore the strides of the laboratory in perfecting the mechanical means of reproducing music. As the English music critic, Basil Maine, recently expressed it in "Reflected Music":

"Mechanized music is not a retrogression, but a logical development, a development which may be called 'intensive instrumentation' . . . The invasion of mechanized music is inevitable, and it were better to take full advantage of the advancing tide than to drown ignominiously."

For my part, I cannot see that there is any question of drowning, since the machine is utterly dependent upon the performing musician. We can avoid a lot of needless worry and ultimately ludicrous excitement, however, if we decide on accepting the machine, cooperating in perfecting it, and meeting it at the council table for the purpose of agreeing upon a constructive program of a mutually dependent nature. Such an agreement would resemble very closely the so-called "Peace of Paris," whereby, last summer, the German and American electrical and sound film interests, presided over by Will H. Hays, did at which I had the honor to participate, contracted to pool existing, pending and future patent rights and exchange laboratory and manufacturing experience.

The immediate outcome of the second problem, that of the performing musicians thrown out of work by the machine, is not quite so clear, but there can be no doubt as to its final issue. I am quick to join with all of those who have at heart the best interests of the art of music in sympathizing with those whose careers have suddenly and without warning been crushed by the advance of the machine. However, there is a way out. And that way has enormous possibilities.

Should Make More Jobs

Wherever the machine satisfactorily and completely takes the place of the performing musician, it will stay.

But when we stop to consider the fact that the dependable music audience of the New York metropolitan area numbers only 60,000 in a population of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000, and that we have two or three institutionalized opera houses and as few traveling opera companies, as compared with 127 such stages and companies in Germany alone, we can appreciate how the awakening and expansion of musical interest on the part of the American public, through the very agency—mechanical entertainment—we are apt to deprecate, will enable the reemployment of those who have lost their jobs, in addition to thousands more who will be trained to seize the opportunities of a new day.

I have said that science and the machine cannot make music; they can only carry or distribute it. In the beginning is the performing musician. He alone can feed the machine and keep it running. This fact leads to two major and reassuring conclusions.

In the first place, and most obviously, the music lover will not long remain satisfied with only that species of music which the machine brings to him. At present, the novelty of the process engages his curiosity. With the further perfection of the microphone and other mechanical processes of musical distribution, his interest will for a time be retained. But, ultimately he will again demand the artist performing in the presence of himself and thousands of others in a concert auditorium.

Furthermore, although the fact is not so obvious to the general public, the performing artist cannot be taken from school, or obscurity, or inexperience, and promptly handed over to the audiences of the radio and the sound film. There is only one known process for making a great performing musical artist, and that is to submit him to a visible audience whose immediate reactions represent the most important factor in his development.

This "rapport" which the performer and his visible audience establish between them is unattainable through radio or "talkie," and argues decisively the indispensability of the concert stage as the prime and irreplaceable medium for musical presentations. Only by such a reciprocal combination can the artist fulfill his destiny.

MEXICANS PROTEST TAXES

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7 (By U. P.)—Owners of the 10 principal business houses in Villahermosa, capital of Tabasco, have closed their doors and suspended all activity in protest against what they believe to be exorbitant taxes imposed on their sales by Gov. Tomas G. Garabal, ex-Labor

BETTER SCHOOL SYSTEM SOUGHT BY DOMINICANS

People Voice Thanks for Help Extended After Recent Hurricane

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Although Santo Domingo has made an excellent general recovery from the effects of the hurricane five months ago, its educational facilities are still seriously handicapped, according to Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, secretary of the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, who has just returned home from a short visit to the Dominican Republic.

The population of Santo Domingo, who have shown great resourcefulness and initiative in repairing the damages from the hurricane, keenly appreciate the aid sent from this country by the American Red Cross and the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo, Dr. Inman told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview.

Dominican educators are greatly concerned over the inadequacies of the public school system and their inability to introduce new methods and ideas, Dr. Inman said.

"A group of public school teachers invited me to discuss their problems with them," he said, "and I have seldom seen among Latin-American educators the eagerness to form closer cultural relationships with this country that they displayed.

"They would like to have a secondary school which would be conducted along the most modern lines and be free from any official control, they said. Such a school would be a center of experimental education and act as a model school for the government institutions which, they hold, cannot break away from routine methods and old educational theories because they are under official control."

Concerning finances Dr. Inman reported that the Government is facing the worst financial situation of many years. "It is just now having to pay the heaviest part of its foreign loans. A country with a budget of about $10,000,000 a year is now having to pay $258,000 every month for the interest and sinking fund of a loan which is due in 1942.

"This is three times the amount the Government has had to pay in years before, and yet today the customs receipts are about 30 per cent less than in previous years. In spite of this difficulty, the Government has not defaulted on a single payment. On the other hand, teachers and government officials have not been paid for several months and many school buildings destroyed by the cyclone are not yet repaired."

Dr. Inman made the trip between Miami and Santo Domingo both ways by air. The flight is particularly interesting, he said, on account of the wonderful views it permits of the terrain—the mountains, palm trees, sugar plantations and fruit orchards. Air travel will certainly result in much closer contacts between people in the Caribbean and those in this country, he added. Three days after lecturing at the University of Santo Domingo, he delivered a lecture at Columbia University, he said. On his first visit to Santo Domingo, in 1929, the trip took three weeks from New York.

Slum Removal Plan Offered to Council

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Slums benefit neither the real estate owner nor the public and should be removed, it is contended by sponsors of a plan for removal of New York's worst dwelling districts. The plan was presented to the housing section of the Welfare Council by Harold Riegelman, counsel for the Multiple Dwelling Law Committee yesterday.

"Successful experiments under the State Housing Law, which was enacted in 1926, demonstrate that there is a demand for decent, low-priced housing," he said, "that private capital is to a limited extent available for such housing, and that such housing will not be furnished in effective quantity wholly by private capital.

"The time is ripe for adoption by the city, in conjunction with the state housing board, of a 10-year plan for progressive condemnation or purchase by the city of strategically located groups of blocks in slum areas, the use of portions of such lands for parks and re-located thoroughfares, and enlistment of private capital in development and management of new low-priced housing upon the balance of such land, with adequate safeguards to private investment and to the public.

"The long-term leasing of such balance of the land as is acquired by the city from year to year to limited dividend corporations, on a basis not in excess of 4 per cent per annum of its net cost to the city, such rent to include taxes, is socially and economically sound, and should result in a substantial supply of decent homes at rents which wage earners can afford."

Sales Groups Plan for Joint Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A building which will house virtually all of New York's leading commodity exchanges is now being planned by officials of the various groups. If the plan meets with the approval of the memberships, construction may be started in the spring, it was said.

The institutions which are expected to participate in the joint project are the New York Cotton Exchange, the Rubber Exchange of New York, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the National Metal Exchange and the various exchanges dealing in silk, cocoa, burlap, produce, jute, linseed oil and miscellaneous staples.

Architects drawings call for trading pits on separate floors. All administration offices would be combined and a joint clearing house organization would handle all business in the building. The structure also would contain a members' luncheon club, a restaurant for employees and locker rooms.

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Refreshingly new of detail—delightful prints, plain flat crepes, wool crepes—dashing one and two piece models—some with short sleeves, others with long sleeves — adaptations of the mode as expressed by Paris.

Sizes 11-13-15-17.

Sketched, an adorable flat crepe frock with plaid frilled effect at collar, sleeves and detachable peplum.

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For Misses and Women

New coats of excellent tailoring and style. Coats similar to these were featured in a recent event and met with so enthusiastic a reception that we immediately made an effort to secure additional coats for our patrons who were not fortunate enough to participate in the last sale.

FOR MISSES

Furred with raccoon, dyed blue wolf, pieced Persian.

$59

Furred with dyed squirrel, kit fox.

$75

Furred with Persian lamb, white fox dyed blue.

$95

FOR WOMEN

Furred with karakul, squirrel, kit fox.

$59

Furred with Persian lamb, kit fox, skunk.

$75

Furred with mink.

$95

TWEEDS AND ROUGH WOOLENS

All Coats Silk Lined and Warmly Interlined

MISSES' AND WOMEN'S COATS—THIRD FLOOR

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Offering substantial savings on apparel for girls 6 to 16. The assortments are broken, but the variety of choice is decidedly attractive. Included are many imports.

COATS SWEATERS PARTY DRESSES
SILK DRESSES SWEATER SUITS
CLOTH DRESSES WASH DRESSES
BERETS AND RAG HATS

ALTMAN FASHIONS FOR GIRLS—SECOND FLOOR

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WASHINGTON WINS EASILY

Oregon State and U. C. L. A. Fives Also Victorious in Coast Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 10—Opening the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference basketball season here last night, the University of Washington quintet, defending champions, decisively defeated the University of Oregon team, 43 to 21.

Washington, which had preceded its Conference season with a three-way sweep over the visiting university of Nebraska quintet, was away to an early lead in last night's game, running the score to 16 to 3 in the first 10 minutes of play. At half-time the score stood 25 to 12 for Washington.

Superior blocking and passing by Washington, and Oregon's consistent inability to connect with the basket, accounted for the difference in score.

John A. Fuller '33, the Husky's sophomore left forward, proved the star of the game, running up the high total of 16 points, and showing excellent blocking and passing ability. For the visitors, Vincent R. Dolp '32, led in scoring with five points.

WASHINGTON		OREGON
Swygard, Perry, White, lf		rg, Levoff, Boyle Calkins
Fuller, Nelson, rf	lg,	Stevens, Horner
Swanson, Nordstrom, c	c,	Eberhart, Roberts
Cairney, Gritsch, lg	rf,	Dolp, Rogers
West, Neff, rg	lf,	Calkins, Keenan

Score—University of Washington 43, University of Oregon 21. Goals from floor—Fuller 8, Swanson 4, Perry 4, Nelson 2, West, White for Washington; Dolp 2, Boyle 2, Roberts 2, Calkins for Oregon. Goals from foul—Cairney 2, Swygard for Washington; Stevens 3, Dolp 2, Boyle, Horner for Oregon. Referee—Ralph Coleman. Umpire—Stanley Riddle.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash., Jan. 10—In the opening game of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference basketball season here, Oregon State College defeated State College of Washington, 29 to 23. The visitors took a quick lead and were ahead, 12 to 10, at the half. Washington State came back strong in the second period to forge ahead, but was unable to retain the lead.

K. E. Fagans '32 for Oregon and H. U. Gordon '33 for Washington starred with 11 points each.

OREGON STATE		WASHINGTON STATE
Grayson, Bailey, lf	rg,	Wills, Pesco
Ballard, rf	lg,	Graham, Cross
Lewis, Drager, c	c,	Gordon
Merrill, lg	rf,	McLarney, Nugent
Fagans, rg	lf,	Holsten

Score—Oregon State College 29, State College of Washington 23. Goals from floor—Fagans 5, Ballard 3, Grayson, Drager, Bailey for Oregon State; Gordon 4, Holsten 2, McLarney, Cross for Washington State. Goals from foul—Grayson 2, Drager 2, Fagans, Lewis, Bailey for Oregon State; Gordon 3, McLarney, Holsten, Wills, Pesco for Washington State. Referee—Robert Morris, Seattle.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 — The Bruins of the University of California at Los Angeles started their 1931 Conference schedule impressively last night, when they defeated the Stanford University team, 32 to 23, in the Olympic Auditorium.

U. C. L. A. jumped into a 16-to-9 lead in the early minutes of the game when Richard Linthicum '32 and George S. Brotemarkle '32 scored eight field goals in rapid succession. Linthicum was high point man of the contest with 12 points to his credit.

F. J. Lubin '31 was a tower of strength for the Bruins on defense, and found the basket for two goals from floor, while R. R. Von Hagen '31, Bruin right forward, played a splendid floor game.

Stanford, under the direction of its new coach, J. W. Bunn of the University of Kansas, started poorly, displaying a very ragged defense, but gathered momentum as the game progressed, and came within five points of catching its opponents in the closing minutes of play.

U. C. L. A.		STANFORD
Knowles, Gilbert, Binkley, lf	rg,	Fawcett, Baker
Von Hagen, Graham, rf	lg,	Rintala, Tyler
Linthicum, Bryan, c	c,	Reynolds, Doub
Brotemarkle, Tower, lg	rf,	Cordry, Palmer
Lubin, rg	lf,	Moffatt

Score—U. C. L. A. 32, Stanford University 23. Goals from floor—Linthicum 6, Knowles 3, Brotemarkle 3, Lubin 2, Von Hagen for U. C. L. A.; Reynolds 3, Moffatt 2, Doub, Tyler, Rintala, Baker for Stanford. Goals from foul—Knowles, Von Hagen for U. C. L. A.; Reynolds 2, Moffatt, Doub, Fawcett for Stanford. Referee—J. B. Blewett.

WISCONSIN SEXTET OPENS WITH VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10—University of Wisconsin defeated University of Minnesota, 3 to 1, in the opening game of the "Big Ten" Conference hockey season here last night. M. F. Bach '32, scored two of Wisconsin's goals, the first after 10 minutes of play in the second period, on a pass from J. C. Gallagher '31.

A. J. Thomsen '31, scored the third, near the end of the game just after Minnesota's lone point was made by V. O. Bergeron '32, on a pass from G. L. Todd '33. The summary:

WISCONSIN		MINNESOTA
Thomsen, Kubista, lw	rw,	Ryman, Rundell
Bach, Gallagher, c	c,	Johnson, Constantine, Bergeron
Meikiejohn, Siegel, rw	lw,	Gibbs, Gould
Metcalfe, ld	rd,	Todd
Swiderski, rd	ld,	Hollingsworth
Frisch, g	g,	Jones

Score—University of Wisconsin 3, University of Minnesota 1. Goals—Bach 2, Thomsen for Wisconsin; Bergeron for Minnesota. Assists—Gallagher, Metcalfe for Wisconsin; Todd for Minnesota. Referee—J. A. Thomsen. Time—Three 30m. periods.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Harvard 31, Bowdoin 11.
Springfield 52, Conn. Aggies 26.

Epitome of 1930 International Sport in Britain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The trend of sport is ever toward internationalism. Britain, a mecca of sport, staged many international contests in 1930, and the results of all of them, tabulated specially for The Christian Science Monitor, appear below. This list will be followed by another exclusive compilation answering the question, "Who won?" as it applies to the most important international sports fixtures of 1930 on the continent of Europe.

Association Football

Full international ..... England
Amateur international ..... Scotland
International Inter-League ..... English League
Irish Free State League ..... Irish League
Irish Free State League-Welsh League ..... Welsh League
International, Schoolboys ..... England
British Army-Belgian Army ..... Belgian Army

Athletics

Triangular international ..... England
England-France ..... France
England-Germany, women ..... England
Oxford-Cambridge-Princeton-Cornell ..... Princeton-Cornell
British Empire, Inter-Military Colleges ..... Royal Military College, Sandhurst
Wales-Achilles Club ..... Achilles Club

Badminton

England-Scotland ..... England
Ireland-Scotland ..... Ireland

Baseball

London Americans-London Japanese ..... One Game Each

Billiards

Empire Professional Handicap ..... Walter Liudrum, Australia, Thomas Newman, England, and Joseph Davis, England, tied
Empire Snooker Handicap ..... Joseph Davis, England

Bowls

Quadrangular international ..... Wales
England-Australia ..... England
Scotland-Australia ..... Scotland
Ireland-Australia ..... Ireland
Wales-Australia ..... Australia

Chess

Britain-Ireland, correspondence ..... Britain

Cricket

England-Australia ..... Australia
Scotland-Australia ..... Drawn
Scotland-Ireland ..... Scotland
Wales-English Minor Counties ..... Wales
Wales-Marylebone Cricket Club ..... M. C. C.

Cross-Country Running

Team ..... England
Individual ..... Thomas Evenson, England

Curling

England-Scotland ..... Scotland

Cycling

English-Continental Riders ..... English Riders
Amateur Sprint Match. S. T. Cozens, England-R. Beaufrand, France ..... R. Beaufrand

Fencing

Foils, Great Britain-U. S. A. ..... Halved
Foils, England-Scotland ..... England
Foils, international women (Hutton Cup) ..... Miss Helene Meyer, Germany
Sabers, Great Britain-U. S. A. ..... Great Britain
Sabers, England-Scotland ..... England
Epée, Great Britain-U. S. A. ..... U. S. A.
Epée, England-Scotland ..... England
Epée, Epée Club of Britain-Haagsche Schermvereeniging, Holland ..... Epée Club
Three weapons, Great Britain-U. S. A. ..... U. S. A.
Three weapons, England-Scotland ..... England

Field Hockey

Men ..... Ireland
Women ..... England
Ireland-Scotland vs. England-Wales, men ..... Drawn
England-Holland, men ..... England
England-Australia, women ..... England
Scotland-Australia, women ..... Scotland
Ireland-Australia, women ..... Australia
English women tourists of 1927-Australia ..... English Tourists
England-Wales, schoolboys ..... England

Golf

Walker Cup, Great Britain-U. S. A., amateur ..... U. S. A.
Great Britain-U. S. A., women ..... Great Britain
England-Scotland, men ..... England
England-Ireland, men ..... Halved
Ireland-Wales, men ..... Ireland
Scotland-Ireland, men ..... Halved
Women ..... England
England-Scotland, boys ..... Scotland
Professional Match, Abe Mitchell, Great Britain, vs. Leo Diegel, U. S. A. ..... Abe Mitchell
Professional Match, Henry Cotton, G. B., vs. Horton Smith, U. S. A. ..... Henry Cotton
Professional Match, Archibald Compston, G. B., vs. Leo Diegel, U. S. A. ..... Archibald Compston

Golf (Continued)

Professional Match, C. A. Whitcombe, G. B., vs. Horton Smith, U. S. A. ..... Horton Smith
Professional Match, foursome, Compston and Whitcombe, G. B., vs. Diegel and Smith, U. S. A. ..... Diegel and Smith

Horsemanship

Jumping team (Prince of Wales Cup) ..... Great Britain
Jumping, individual (King George V Cup) ..... Lieut. J. A. Talbot Ponsonby, Great Britain
International military jumping, Dublin, team ..... Switzerland
International military jumping, Dublin, individual ..... Lieutenant du Breuil, France

Ice Hockey

Great Britain-Canadas ..... Canadas
England-Canadas ..... Canadas
England-Germany, series ..... Tied
England-Japan ..... England
England-Switzerland ..... England
England-France, series ..... Tied
England-Scotland ..... England
Scotland-Germany ..... Germany

Lacrosse

Women ..... England

Lawn Tennis

Wightman Cup, Great Britain-U. S. A., women ..... Great Britain
Davis Cup, Great Britain-Germany ..... Great Britain
Davis Cup, Great Britain-Australia ..... Australia
England-Scotland ..... England
England-Ireland ..... England
England-Wales ..... England
India-Scotland ..... India
England-Wales, women ..... England
Covered courts, London-Paris ..... Paris

Motorboating

Atlantis International Gold Trophy ..... Arthur Bray in Dream Girl III
International Gold Trophy (outboard, Class B) ..... W. D. Fair in Tootoo

Motorcycling

Dirt Track, England-Australia ..... England
Motorcycle football, England-Germany ..... England

Pony Polo

Prince of Wales Empire Cup ..... England
All-Ireland Club-Biarritz Club, France ..... All-Ireland Club

Quoits

England-Wales ..... Wales

Rowing

Weybridge, England-Academia Club, France ..... Weybridge

Rugby Football

Five-nations tournament ..... England
Calcutta Cup (England-Scotland) ..... Drawn
England-Scotland, Public Schoolboys ..... England
Rugby League, professional, England-Australia ..... England
Rugby League, professional, Wales-Australia ..... Australia
Rugby League, professional, England-Other Nationalities ..... England

Shooting (Bisley Meeting)

Kolapore Cup, service rifle ..... Mother Country
Kolapore Cup, junior, service rifle ..... Falkland Islands
Mackinnon Cup, service rifle ..... Canada
Mackinnon Cup, junior, service rifle ..... Trinidad
National Challenge Trophy, service rifle ..... Scotland
Miniature Rifle ..... England

Skating

Roller, rink hockey ..... England

Swimming

Triangular, men ..... England
Triangular, women ..... England

Tennis

World's championship, professional ..... Pierre Etchebaster, France
Great Britain-U. S. A. (Bathurst Cup) ..... Great Britain
Professional match, F. Pinch, Tasmania-W. Groom, England ..... F. Pinch
Professional match, F. Pinch, Tasmania-W. G. Tutt, England ..... W. G. Tutt
Professional match, F. Pinch, Tasmania-E. Ratcliffe, England ..... E. Ratcliffe

Water Polo

Scotland-Wales ..... Scotland
England-Scotland ..... England

Wrestling

Jiu-Jitsu, Budokwai, London-Rhineland, Germany ..... Budokwai

YALE CLUB ON THE LOSING END

Only One Son of Eli Left in Invitation Squash Tennis Tournament

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The Yale Club paid its annual compliment to the balance of the squash tennis players yesterday, when the first round of the Yale Club invitation tournament, held annually, as a memorial to Clyde Martin, eliminated every competitor from the home club, leaving only one player scheduled for the first round, who advanced by default, together with two players who had received the byes, to defend its prestige.

The younger generation of the game, for the most part, dominated the play of the first round, with the stars of the upper ranks in the game held over until this afternoon for the second round. August J. Cordier, former United States champion, and Arthur Gaines of the home club; Charles M. Bull, and Norman F. Torrance of the Crescent Athletic Club, Murray Taylor, former western champion, of the Harvard Club, and R. H. Reutter of the Columbia University Club, were among the 16 who were eliminated when play for the day terminated.

The real feature of the day came when J. B. Quincy Jr., a member of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, in Class C last season, now a Class B player in the New York Athletic Club, defeated Murray Taylor, a Class A player of many years' standing, by the margin of one point, after several hands on the winning point, 14—17, 15—5, 18—17.

Other winners outside of the Class A ranks included C. Rayner Smith, Park Avenue Squash Club; William H. English Jr., Princeton Club, who did such good work last season in trying to develop at Heights Casino; Philip T. Moore, the new star of the Columbia University Club; H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club; Stanley Jones, Park Avenue Squash Club; E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club; O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, and Frederick J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, the Class C winner last year. Altogether the newcomers showed that the new courts were strongly in favor of the new game. The summary:

YALE CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated Lindsay Bradford, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—11.
C. R. Smith, Park Avenue Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—10, 15—11.
W. E. English Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—10.
John C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—13, 15—3.
Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, defeated Arthur Gaines, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—9.
C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—12, 15—8.
H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, defeated T. L. Bates Jr., Yale Club, 17—14, 15—13, 15—12.
J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue Club, defeated August J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—10, 15—9.
L. H. Bonneborn, Yale Club, won from R. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club, by default.
G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated H. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—10, 4—15, 15—6.
J. B. Quincy Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 14—17, 15—5, 18—17.
Stanley Jones, Park Avenue Squash Club, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—6.
E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—17, 15—12.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated Charles M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—17, 15—9, 15—12.
F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 15—7.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—11, 14—17, 15—7.

WILL ACCEPT DRAFT ON FIVE CONDITIONS

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—Pacific Coast League baseball directors in their annual mid-winter meeting here yesterday accepted the draft proposal as submitted by the major leagues with reservations.

1. That no player be selected for draft from a Class AA club until he has been in a league of that classification for two seasons, regardless of how much time he has spent in any other National Association club, provided his contract was not assigned from a major league.

2. That if a player is signed by a Class AA or Class A club without previous professional experience on or after Aug. 1, it is to be understood his services during the balance of the year shall not be considered on one season of service, so far as clubs of these two classifications are concerned.

3. If all class AA leagues agree to operate under the major-minor league selection rules, then the majors must agree to sign only college players from among those who are without previous professional experience.

4. Assignments of players farmed out shall be permitted for not more than three successive seasons for both major and Class AA leagues in the case of any one player.

5. That the term of agreement under the universal draft of players shall be seven years from date to signing.

MEXICO OFFERS BETTER TERMS

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The Veles Sarfield soccer team of Buenos Aires, which was scheduled to play five games here between Jan. 17 and Feb. 1, yesterday notified the Argentine Consul-General, Alejandro T. Bolini, that it would not make the trip, since it had received better terms to play in Mexico. The club, now in Cuba, will go to Costa Rica after leaving Mexico.

COACH BLAMES POLITICS

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10 (AP)—Coach W. A. Alexander in an address last night blamed politics for "athletic decadence" at Georgia School of Technology and announced that the election of a football captain would be postponed until the varsity assembles next fall. He spoke at the annual football banquet.

SPORTS FRENCH

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN RUGBY FOOTBALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

ALL other sporting affairs in France during recent weeks have been overshadowed by the dramatic developments in Rugby football which have caused some of the leading clubs in the country to secede from the Fédération Française de Rugby, national governing body of the game. To put the matter briefly and broadly, these clubs have had enough of the brutal, overcompetitive play prevalent under the existing régime and, having ineffectively placed their case for reform before the F. F. R., they have taken the law into their own hands and decided to attempt a clean-up on their own. To begin with, they have withdrawn from the much-criticized national club championship, which has been the origin of many regrettable features in the Gallic play, and have instituted among themselves a tournament based on the British conception of "the game for the game's sake."

With the "rebels," Rugby, as it should be played—with keenness subordinated to cleanness—is to be the paramount consideration, not the chase after championship points, attended, as they insist it has been, by "shamateurism" and all manner of regrettable excesses on the field of play. The clubs which took this far-reaching step were 12 in number, and the competition under their auspices is styled, accordingly, "Le Tournoi des Douze."

Whatever views may be held of the rights and wrongs of the seceding clubs' action, the present schism, despite its possible weakening effect upon the French national team, selected by the F. F. R., can be read as a very encouraging sign, because partisanship in interclub play in France, coupled with incompetent refereeing, has given much just cause for criticism. There are more Rugby players in the country nowadays than in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland put together; but the masses, who work themselves into a white heat over the excitement of the game as a spectacular combat, are not yet well educated in the finer points and have absorbed few of its great and valuable traditions. Consequently the atmosphere has not been conducive to the best type of play.

France Is Young at the Game

France is really young in the game, although it has been playing it, after a fashion, since the eighties, and has participated in international matches since 1905. Until after the war, however, French Rugby was not taken seriously. Contact with British military teams behind the lines during the war years sowed the seeds of a great post-war development, and between 1918 and the present time Frenchmen have evolved a characteristic and effective style of play, in which speed and unorthodoxy are the outstanding features. But, unfortunately, other features have crept in as well, and it has been one's experience that, generally speaking, French teams, ranging from the national side down to the last team of a junior club, have not fully assimilated the great truth that players themselves, more than referees, are the proper guardians of the rules.

Rugby is an intense game that can be rendered intensely irritating if players do not pay scrupulous attention to fair play. Holding onto a man after he has parted with the ball, obstruction in the line-out, and other infringements of this sort grow rapidly if they are not checked, and in France—where the standard of refereeing is far from high—there is a tendency for them to become part and parcel of the game, with the result that players carry these faults into interclub and even international games. "Incidents" are the inevitable result.

Reminiscent of British Rugby Cleavage

The present "split," reminiscent of, although not actually comparable to, the cleavage in British Rugby in 1895, over the question of "broken time," derives complexity from the fact that in France the prominent Rugby clubs are, as a rule, only the Rugger sections of clubs catering for several branches of sport. For this reason the Fédération Française de Rugby refused the resignations of the 12 clubs which sought to quit, maintaining that, under the statutes of their membership, a decision of such gravity could be taken only by the clubs as a whole. This passed the ball back to the "rebels," as it were, and the next step was the convening of special meetings of the general membership of each club to confirm or retract the action of its Rugby players. At the time these lines were written nine of these meetings had resulted in the Rugby section's decisions being upheld, and hopes of avoiding the apparently inevitable impasse were turning in the direction of state intervention.

Meanwhile the Fédération Française de Rugby is in a distinctly embarrassing situation, for it has lost several of its most famous clubs, among them L'Association Sportive Carcassone, L'Aviron Bayonnais, Stade Nantais, Stade Bordelais, Union Sportive de Perpignan, Football Club de Grenoble, Limoges, Biarritz Olympique, and Section Paloise, and with them much of the flower of French Rugby. Indeed, half the team which represented France against England last season was recruited from the retiring organizations. It was thought likely that the F. F. R. might appeal to the Comité National des Sports, which controls sports, as a whole, in France, and, if its views find support there, effective ban of some sort might be put upon the activities of the "rebels," whose Rugger sections are an important source of revenue to them.

Strong action is hardly likely to produce the required harmony, however, for, after all, a game is only a game. "Getting together" seems indicated to explore anew the possibility of making participation in the existing national championship a voluntary affair, of seeing that other interests are not ruthlessly subordinated to championship fixtures, and, generally, of effecting any necessary reforms without damage to the prestige of the Federation intrusted with the administration of the game in France.

KANSAS CITY BEATS BUFFALO SIX AGAIN

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	12	1	8	48	36	24
Tulsa	11	1	4	58	33	22
Minneapolis	9	1	6	28	31	18
Duluth	9	1	6	33	38	18
Kansas City	6	1	7	22	20	12
Buffalo	4	1	8	19	29	9
St. Louis	1	0	12	17	48	2

RESULT JAN. 9

Kansas City 1, Buffalo 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIBBING, Minn., Jan. 10—Kenneth Dunfield's goal at 1m. 5s. of the second period gave Kansas City its second victory in as many nights over the Buffalo team of the American Hockey League here last night. The score, the only goal of the game, culminated a brilliant solo dash from behind his own defensemen through the entire Buffalo sextet.

The victory marks the first time this season that the league champions have been able to count two straight victories. The contest, rough and fast in spots was chiefly a tightly played defensive game. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		BUFFALO
Goodman, Ranger, McCormick, lw	rw,	Morrison, St. John
Mitchell, Campbell, c	c,	Thorsteinson, Desy
Dunfield, Healey, Halderson, rw	lw,	Bouchard, Heyd
McLeod, ld	rd,	Contant, Rennie
Jamieson, Jagunich, rd	ld,	Donnelly, Oatman
Byrne, g	g,	Stark

Score—Kansas City 1, Buffalo 0. Goals—Dunfield for Kansas City. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	6	5	4	23	23	17
Seattle	6	5	3	29	19	17
Portland	6	3	6	28	26	15
*Tacoma	2	1	7	13	24	9

*Tacoma disbanded Jan. 1.

RESULT JAN. 9

Seattle 3, Vancouver 2.

SEATTLE TIES FOR LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 10—Seattle's Eskimos slid into the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League standing here last night on a 3-to-2 victory over Vancouver's Lions. It was an exciting battle, Vancouver took a goal lead in the first period on Blythe's shot after four minutes. In the second period Seattle broke into the scoring when Gordon Savage found the range one minute after the faceoff. Brennan gave the Lions their lead again with a bullet shot just before the rest whistle. In the third period, Bernie Anderson tied the score on a fast pass from "Red" Stuart. With less than two minutes left, Max Sutherland flipped in Stuart's pass for the winning goal.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 111

NORMAN L. H. HIMES

New York Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with New York Americans in the National Hockey League in the 1926-27 season. He was born April 2, 1902, at Galt, Ont., Can. He is a right-hand shot, weighs around 160 pounds, is about 5ft. 11in. in height, and plays center. His record:

1918-20—Galt Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1920-26—Galt Seniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1926-27—New York Americans, National Hockey League

JONES RESIGNS FROM U. S. GOLF COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP) — The resignation of Bobby Jones as a member of the executive committee of the United States Golf Association, at his special request, was accepted today at the annual meeting. The following telegram from Jones was received by Alan D. Wilson, chairman of the nominating committee, and read to the delegates:

"After careful consideration and for personal reasons as well as business demands, I request you to withdraw my name as an officer of the United States Golf Association. Kindest regards.

(Signed) Robert T. Jones Jr."

After removing the golf king's name and empowering the 1931 executive committee to fill the vacancy, the rest of the official slate, headed by Herbert H. Ramsay of New York as president, was unanimously elected. Ramsay succeeds Findlay S. Douglas of New York as chief executive.

PONZI AND LAURI IN TIE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia scored his fifth victory in six starts in the interstate pocket billiards tournament last night, turning back Arthur Church of Yonkers, N. Y., 124 to 114 in 29 innings. Ponzi's high run was 59, Church's 38. The victory gave Ponzi a tie with Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn for second place. Marcel Camp of Detroit leads with six straight wins. Charles Seaback of Boston handed Bennie Allen, the Kansas City veteran, another setback yesterday, defeating the former national titleholder 125 to 90 in 14 innings. Seaback had a high run of 35, Allen's best cluster was 32. Marcel Camp of Detroit scored his sixth successive victory, defeating Joseph Proscita of Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 95 in 36 innings. Camp took a big lead at the start and had a margin of 97 to 11 in the third inning. The players then resorted to safety play, which brought the longest game of the tournament so far, and Proscita made some big gains.

Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including Games of Jan. 9)

National Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Goodfellow,	Detroit	15	10	25
F. Cook,	Rangers	13	11	24
Oliver,	Boston	10	12	22
W. Cook,	Rangers	17	4	21
Morenz,	Canadiens	15	5	20
Boucher,	Rangers	7	13	20
Bailey,	Toronto	11	8	19
Barry,	Boston	11	7	18
Clapper,	Boston	14	2	16
Weiland,	Boston	9	7	16

American Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Brydson,	Chicago	17	5	22
LaFrance,	Tulsa	12	5	17
Moffatt,	Tulsa	9	4	13
Williams,	Tulsa	5	7	12
Metcalfe,	Tulsa	6	5	11
Burns,	Chicago	5	5	10
Scott,	Duluth	5	5	10
Marker,	Tulsa	6	4	10
Gordon,	Minneapolis	7	3	10
Keats,	Tulsa	6	4	10

International Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Robinson,	Windsor	14	10	24
Doraty,	Cleveland	17	7	24
Gray,	Cleveland	18	3	21
Northcott,	Windsor	12	6	18
Phillips,	Windsor	5	12	17
Holmes,	Syracuse	5	11	16
Martin,	Buffalo	11	5	16
Duguid,	Windsor	6	10	16
Palangio,	Syracuse	8	5	13
Roth,	Buffalo	5	8	13

California Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Harper,	Sheiks	9	5	14
D. Carrigan,	Los Angeles	7	4	13
Peltier,	Los Angeles	5	6	11
George Bond,	Sheiks	5	4	9
Huffman,	Sheiks	5	4	9
Singer,	Los Angeles	8	1	9
McGregor,	Tigers	7	1	8
Collins,	Sheiks	6	2	8

Pacific Coast Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Conn,	Portland	4	6	10
McGoldrick,	Portland	8	1	9
Walker,	Seattle	1	6	7
Brennan,	Vancouver	7	0	7
Savage,	Seattle	4	3	7
Anderson,	Seattle	6	1	7
Stuart,	Seattle	3	4	7

Canadian-American Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Heximer,	Springfield	14	5	19
Gaudreault,	Providence	11	6	17
Burke,	Boston	9	5	14
Hart,	Providence	9	5	14
Cook,	Providence	8	5	13
Boyd,	Boston	7	6	13
Benson,	Springfield	3	9	12
Loucks,	Boston	8	3	11
Boucher,	New Haven	8	3	11
Burmister,	New Haven	5	6	11
Vail,	Providence	3	8	11

ROCHESTER FIVE WINS, 36 TO 23

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Jan. 10—University of Rochester defeated the University of Toronto quintet in an exhibition game here last night, by 36 to 23. The Blue and White jumped into an early lead, but were soon caught, and although they were on even terms at the rest interval, 11 to 11, the visitors quickly drew out into a long lead. Collins and Riggs, the starting forwards of Toronto, were held scoreless throughout the game and O'Leary and Wood were the high scorers with six points each. McGuire of Rochester was the outstanding player on the floor, scoring a total of 16 points. Kincaid was also prominent for Rochester, while Sackler and Cook were strong for the losers.

Japan Will Send at Least 150 Athletes to Next Olympics

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Japan's representation at the Olympic games in Los Angeles next year will be more than twice the size of its delegation to the games in Amsterdam. Athletic associations yesterday announced they would send at least 150 persons, including managers, to the California city, compared with 68 to Amsterdam.

Japan has high hopes of making an impressive showing in swimming events at Los Angeles. Thousands of schoolboys throughout Japan have attained much speed and some are ready to take rank with the greatest swimmers of the world.

The outstanding star is Shozo Makino, 16-year-old who last year was clocked in world record time for 1000 meters at 12m. 57.6s., as against Arne Borg's mark of 13m. 04.2s. in 1925.

Encouraged by great progress in soccer in recent years, the Japanese Association Football League decided to send a strong team to Los Angeles.

Track and field events are expected to be well contested by Japanese, who are taking increasing interest in sports both for men and women.

New Players Star in Hockey League

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	12	0	3	48	15	24
Los Angeles	8	3	4	31	35	19
S. F. Tigers	7	1	8	35	37	15
S. F. Black Hawks	4	2	10	25	39	10
Oakland Checkers	3	3	9	23	46	9

RESULT JAN. 2

Tigers 4, Black Hawks 3.

RESULTS JAN. 3

Sheiks 2, Millionaires 0.
Black Hawks 4, Checkers 2.

RESULT JAN. 5

Black Hawks 4, Tigers 2.

RESULT JAN. 6

Tigers 3, Sheiks 0.

RESULTS JAN. 8

Millionaires 3, Tigers 2.
Checkers 2, Black Hawks 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 10—Cully Wilson's goal in overtime enabled San Francisco Tigers to defeat the Black Hawks of the same city, 4 to 3, Jan. 2. Wilson had already scored a goal in the opening period, scratching the puck from a scrimmage in front of Broadfoot's net. McGregor, a promising defense man for the Tigers, also netted the puck twice. The Hawks' goals were shot by Headley, Farrow and Josephs, the latter making a spectacular showing in his first game since early last season when he played with Hollywood. At Los Angeles, Jan. 3, Oakland Sheiks were victors over the local Millionaires in a fast and rough game, 2 to 0. Huffman was the star of the visitors and led most of their attacks. He converted Harper's pass for the first goal. Dafoe a defenseman getting the other at the close of the match, while the Millionaires were staking a five-man assault on Goalie Fowler. Gudios Roy, a French-Canadian from Montreal, made a splendid impression at right wing for Los Angeles.

Smart play by Josephs with two goals to his credit, served to defeat Oakland Checkers, Jan. 3, on their home ice, 4 to 2. The visiting Black Hawks from San Francisco displayed real teamwork, the combination of Gagnon and Farrow resulting in two more goals. Goodman of the Checkers was credited with a goal, netted by a Black Hawk player, Berge Irving getting the other counter for the losers after a wild dash the length of the ice and a hook shot from the rear side of the goal, to the corner of Broadfoot's cage.

Jan. 5, the Black Hawks won over the Tigers, 4 to 2, at Iceland in San Francisco. Art Townsend of Seattle only year, played with the Tigers, having recently returned from Boston, where he was sold to the Boston Tigers last spring. Townsend is a finished defense player, but was unfortunate by scoring a goal for his opponents, while endeavoring to clear a puck from Lloyd Cook's stick. Later in the match Townsend threw his stick to stop a shot by Joe Headley, and again added a goal to his adversaries' score. Gagnon passed to Scott for a flashy goal, and Farrow to Lloyd Cook earned another. Buckles unaided, and Buckles from Don Cummings were the two goals for the losers.

The largest audience of the season greeted the Sheiks and Tigers at the Oakland Arena, Jan. 6, and everyone was surprised to see the Tigers win, 2 to 0. They defeated the Sheiks only once before this season, on Nov. 24. Buckles sent a rifle-like shot at Fowler as the game opened and the veteran goalie missed it. The play was fast and startling all the way, Buckles taking a pass from Faulder for the last goal near the end of playing time.

Dan Carrigan's work featured the match at the Los Angeles Winter Garden, Jan. 8, the Millionaires defeating San Francisco Tigers, 3 to 2. Filkin scored the deciding goal at the opening of the third period. Peltier to Carrigan made the first score, followed by Peltier to Carrigan to Singer for the second goal. For the visitors Townsend and Johnson scored. Both on long shots from the blue line.

Irving won for his Checkers a 2-to-1 match against San Francisco Black Hawks at the latter's rink, Jan. 8. The score had been 1 to 1 from early in the game, Irving, unassisted, scoring after a minute of overtime. Josephs again was a star for the Hawks.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Dr. Flexner's Arraignment

A Review by CHARLES F. THWING

Universities: American, English, German. by Abraham Flexner. New York: Oxford. $3.50.

THE writings of Dr. Flexner, and his executive work as an officer of the General Education Board, lead one to expect rich offerings through his new book: intellectual values, breadth of knowledge, keenness of discrimination, depth of understanding, earnestness of moral feeling, high idealism and facility in expression. All these and other qualities are found in "Universities: American, English, German."

The volume is of criticism in the sense of understanding, and also in the sense of adverse judgment. In the sense of understanding, the volume deals in behalf of scholars and natural scientists with four major concerns: "the conservation of knowledge and ideas; the interpretation of knowledge and ideas; the search for truth; the training of students who will practice and 'carry on.'" The volume is written "on the assumption that a university is essentially a seat of learning, devoted to the conservation of knowledge, the increase of systematic knowledge, and the training of students well above the secondary level." And again Dr. Flexner says: "A genuine university is . . . an organism, characterized by highness and definiteness of aim, unity of spirit and purpose."

Yet the American university has, in and through many of its more outstanding institutions, neglected these high and noble functions. It has come to devote itself to concerns which do not belong to the high and worthiest historic purpose and function. Columbia and Chicago are constantly cited in this volume as the more conspicuous sinners. These universities "boast staffs that undertake to deal with nutritional problems and to offer advanced degrees (A. M., Ph. D.) indifferently to persons who write on underwear and on topics in the field of physiological chemistry. A course on catering is found side by side with research in food and nutrition." "Columbia offers courses in 'methods of experimental and comparative cookery'; credit may also be obtained through courses in 'tea-room cookery,' in 'food etiquette and hospitality,' in the 'principles of home laundering.' Among subjects accepted as theses for Ph. D. degrees may be instanced; 'Some Attempts to Standardize Oven Temperatures for Cookery Professes' and 'Some Sugar-Saving Sweets for Every Day.' 'Abstracts on Recent Research in Cookery and Allied Subjects,' prepared by an instructor, but introduced by a professor, deals in Part I with 'refrigeration.'"

Schools of Journalism

Schools of journalism also fall under his anathema. He says: "The net result is the further dilution of an already diluted education by the effort to teach under the guise of a profession a few practical tricks and adjustments that an educated or clever youth would rapidly pick up 'on the job.' His newspaper training and value will of course come only with time." Library schools, schools of business or of commerce also fall under condemnation.

In a still more general condemnation, Dr. Flexner says: "There exists in America no university in this sense—no institution, no seat of learning devoted to higher teaching and research. Everywhere the pressure of undergraduate and vocational activities hampers the serious objects for which universities exist. Thus science and scholarship suffer; money is wasted; even undergraduate training is less efficient than it might be, if left to itself."

As a remedy for these conditions what can be done? Dr. Flexner says: "Progress might be greatly assisted by the outright creation of a school or institute of higher learning, a university in the post-graduate sense of the word. It should be a free society of scholars—free, because mature persons, animated by intellectual purposes, must be left to pursue their own ends in their own way. Administration should be slight and inexpensive. Scholars and scientists should participate in its government; the president should come down from his pedestal. The term 'organization' should be banned. The institution should be open to persons, competent and cultivated, who do not need and would abhor spoon-feeding—be they college graduates or not. It should furnish simple surroundings—books, laboratories and above all, tranquillity—absence of distraction either by worldly concerns or by parental responsibility for an immature student body."

Further Questions

As one reviews the whole volume, the question recurs whether the guides, philosophers and friends of the higher education in America can carry out the high ideals of Dr. Flexner without any relationship to the distinctive values of human service. Is there a sufficient degree of devotion to learning, apart from its certain specific worths, to insure the dominance of the search for knowledge? Is there a loyalty to scholarship so intense and so fundamental that it promises realization? One could wish that to these questions an affirmative answer might be given.

As one closes this interpretation, two further questions spring forth. The first relates to personality: Does Dr. Flexner give a proper valuation to the worth of personality in education, and in the pursuit of scholarship? In the pursuit of truth, intense and patient, personality goes along with the pursuit as inspiration. A second question also emerges: Does not every pursuit and quest, however materialistic and apparently however trivial, embody the deepest ideals of intellect? In the material concerns which are so severely criticised as university functions, ideals of interpretation and of intellectual understanding have power and potency. A small subject taught by a great teacher has richer meaning than a great fundamental subject taught by an unworthy expounder.

Yet, embodying intellectual force, breadth of knowledge and loyalty to scholarship and other constructive elements, the book should inspire teachers of youth, and disciples of scholarship, in the pursuit of their highest quests.

Illustration by Berta and Elmer Hader for "Bonny Elephant," by Madge A. Bigham (Little Brown).

Sheer Irish Glamour

Cross Roads in Ireland, by Padraic Colum. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

THERE is grave question whether any man not Irish born and bred can properly understand Ireland. That vexed and vexing green island, as venerable as its ancient saints and as fair and fleet-footed as the youngest of its dark-eyed colleens, is curiously elusive and indefinable. Ireland may ensnare other men until they linger and admire and come back; but she reveals her true self only to a native son, especially such a one as this Padraic Colum. In theory he may dwell in far-off, machine-girt America, but one is convinced his heart never leaves those little lanes bordered with golden gorse in the spring, those sad, smoke-blue Connemara Mountains and wide lonely bogs, those little rough cabins clinging tenaciously to stony slopes.

Mr. Colum does not write travel books in the sense that other persons do. He does not tell where to go or why, he never includes maps or timetables or routes; knowing quite well that some Irish trains are notably whimsical in their habits, as Kate Douglas Wiggin's Penelope discovered so long ago, Mr. Colum prefers to tramp or to accept the offer of a lift en route or to proceed bumpily by outside car—the latter being really the suitable mode of travel for rural Ireland anyhow. And he expects his readers to go and do likewise, at least so long as they accept his guidance between the covers of a book. When he and they reach a cross roads, it matters little which way they choose, since all ways lead to enchantment.

Follows Paths Blithely

So Mr. Colum follows all the paths blithely, one after another. Beginning in County Meath, presumably just because he happened to be there, amid fragrant haystacks and blooming hawthorn hedges and exotic Romany wanderers, he overtakes the tiny town of Trim, birthplace of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington; and since at no great distance beyond is the cottage of Dean Swift's Hester Johnson, why, Mr. Colum pauses beside it for hours—or pages—evoking for his readers that scene upon a certain April morning when the Dean strolled over for breakfast, surveying by the way the apple and cherry orchards which he himself had planted. By and by Mr. Colum finds a modern ruin, that is to say a great country house ruthlessly destroyed during such civil strife as has been all too frequent of late in Ireland. An eerie picture he makes of it, too: walls of the main house and wings still intact, but without either doors or windows, a tennis lawn, lovely gardens, even a lake with floating swans—all deserted and useless. Then, suddenly, in the midst of the silence, a clock striking, "making a chime of unusual sweetness." The author, one feels, was relieved to quit that place and to plunge lightheartedly into the noisy precincts of the County Show at Ballinagh, which name means The Mouth of the Ford of Steeds.

And so it goes, always gayly and colorfully, but somehow poignantly, no matter whether Mr. Colum is presenting one to the last of the Irish harpers in East Ulster, or acquainting one with the historical lore of Wexford County, which was first settled by the Norsemen, or with the family record of Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, who, as he wrote, "arrived out of England into Ireland, where God guided me first hither, bringing with me a taffeta doublet, and a pair of velvet breeches, and new suite of laced ffustian, cutt upon taffeta, a bracelet of gold, a diamond ring, and XXVII pounds of money in my purse."

Prehistoric to Ultramodern

From the Danes and the Druids, from the youthful St. Patrick upon his sheep-strewn hillside and Strongbow on the strand at Waterford, from Walter Raleigh with his potato plants in the Elizabethan garden at Youghal, from the banalities of Blarney and its kissing stone which endows one with eloquence, Mr. Colum drops all at once, and whenever the mood seizes him, into a serious discussion of the Irish Free State under President Cosgrove, into matters concerning the factories of Derry and the shipyards of Belfast—from the reasonable to the superstitious, from the Roman Catholic South to the almost fanatically Protestant North, from the red bronze partitions of the prehistoric palace of Emain-Macha to the stark walls of the newest Ford factory at Cork.

For in Ireland the prehistoric and the ultramodern go happily hand in hand. Cuchullain and St. Kevin and Brian Boru simply aid our understanding of the Battle of the Boyne, of the poetry of Yeats, of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" at Lissoy, and the tragic fate of Patrick Collins. Mr. Colum enables one to savor the whole, in his deliciously casual and suggestive style. His illustrations, which are the work of several Irish painters, agreeably enhance the glamour exemplified by the following excerpt:

"The time to walk through Cork is in the twilight: then the little capital and the country town are blended; the bridges, the odd steeples and turrets, the little stalls by the river, the houses lighted by candles in the narrow side-streets, become traditional so that one thinks they can be related back to Saint Finnbarr and his wattled house on the island of the river Lee. Then I think that a writer like Hans Christian Andersen, a writer who could feel the folk-life that is within the harnessmaker's shop, at the blacksmith's forge, or that end house in the lane with its half-door on which a tame jackdaw perches, might come out of Cork; I never feel that a writer of this kind could come out of Dublin. A fiddle is being played in a room behind the shop that sells sugar-sticks; the girls who pass with shawls across their heads say, 'Goodnight, neighbors,' in a friendly way."

M. W.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

To Make a Shavian Holiday

BUT what, you ask, is G. Bernard Shaw doing on the Book Page? Surely he belongs on Page One, or at worst on the Theater Page? . . . No doubt; but William H. Wise of New York, by undertaking and pursuing the issuance of a limited edition of Shaw's Collected Works, entitles their author to literary notice, even if he had not written novels as well as prefaces . . . Besides, Shaw is one of the world's best playwrights for the fireside playgoer . . . It is much easier to read those long speeches than to listen to them in the theater.

Nine volumes have just been added to the Collected Works . . . What a man, what a man . . . And what memories are stirred by some of the titles alone: "John Bull's Other Island," "The Doctor's Dilemma," "Fanny's First Play," "Pygmalion" . . . Do you know that a quarter-century ago, the author of "Man and Superman" was both, and that "The Revolutionist's Handbook" was the guide to conduct for thousands of young men?

Today, it is true, that ecstatic devotion has been moderated . . . As we have recalled in another place, we were once indignant with a learned professor who dismissed an early Shaw play with "Amusing, but preposterous" . . . Now we are willing to compromise with "Preposterous, but amusing."

Today one can see that Shaw's is possibly not a complete philosophy of life, and that even his wit may descend to deplorable levels . . . For example, must not the judicious theater-goer, sitting before "The Apple Cart," grieve that King Magnus is made to say that most people wouldn't miss their heads if they were cut off, there's so little in them? . . . The fact that many in the audience laugh noisily at this does not help matters . . . They are the same who omit to laugh when the rapier flashes.

By the way, if you live in America you will have to depend upon the Theater Guild for acquaintance with this play unless you acquire a complete set of the Collected Works . . . That's the only place where the printed version is to be had in the United States . . . Perhaps when the Poles have finished with reading the text—

You need not repine if you are compelled to see the Guild production . . . It's very good . . . Unfortunately, it opened in Boston on the same night St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser" made its Boston bow . . . In effect, you see, two world premieres . . . There, if you please, was a dilemma for the first-nighter . . . We had read both plays—a vicious habit, which gives us an unfair advantage of actors—and we picked Ervine's . . . Later we saw "The Apple Cart," and did not regret our decision.

Nevertheless, the Guild's "Apple Cart" is enjoyable . . . Especially the Magnus of Tom Powers and—most especially—the Orinthia of Violet Kemble Cooper . . . Because there is a character whom nobody but Shaw could possibly have conceived, and whom nobody else, we are satisfied, could have interpreted as well as Miss Cooper . . . A perfectly fantastic character, played in a perfectly—and delightfully—fantastic manner, without the slightest intimation of actuality, which indeed would have ruined the scene altogether . . . Several ladies have told us that they did not care for Miss Cooper's performance, found it artificial . . . Certainly it is artificial, dear, excellent ladies.

Now all this has very little to do with Mr. Wise's latest volumes, because "The Apple Cart" had preceded them in his scheme of publication . . . But what is the good of a holiday on which you have to hold the reins? . . . Besides, "The Apple Cart" is more newsy than "Getting Married," and even on a literary page you're supposed to have some regard for news values.

Still, even the early plays perhaps can hardly be said to date; we have grown up . . . Was it not Mr. Ervine who said that a man should not remain a dramatic critic more than three years? Shaw, by the way, had already set the precedent . . . Similarly, you cannot retain indefinitely a youthful passion for the ingenious Shavian paradox . . . That does not mean that you can no longer enjoy his works.

The latest additions to this Ayot St. Lawrence edition include a play as late as the translated "Jitta's Atonement" and carry you back as far as "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant" and "Plays for Puritans" . . . They take in "How He Lied to Her Husband," "Major Barbara" and "Fanny's First Play" . . . "Heartbreak House," "Great Catherine" and Playlets of the War are all in Vol. XV . . . "The Shewing-Up of Blanco Posnet," "Misalliance," "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," "Androcles and the Lion" and "Overruled" are included among the other volumes . . . And for less known items, some "Trifles and Tomfooleries," from "The Admirable Bashville" to "The Music-Cure."

In our opinion, the printed page is the safest place for Shaw . . . There, when you have taken him, you may leave him whenever you like.

Mr. Mottram's Verse

Poems New and Old, by R. H. Mottram. London: Duckworth. 7s. 6d. net.

IN A foreword to his book of verse, Mr. Mottram tells of "a beautiful lady" who, a quarter of a century ago, said to "a callow youth": "And what do you do with your leisure?" The callow youth answered: "If you please, ma'am, I write poetry!" "Ah!" exclaimed the beautiful lady, "show me." And, adds Mr. Mottram, he did. What sort of encouragement, or otherwise, the lady gave when she read those youthful effusions we are not informed; but, as Mr. Mottram offers them or their immediate successors for our consideration after many years, we can testify at once that the opinion they deserved was by no means a negative one.

From the beginning the author of "Poems New and Old" was equipped with a capable craftsman's outfit. He divides his collection into three, consisting of poems written before 1909, poems written during 1909, and poems written after 1909, and the technical skill even of the first period is obvious:

This moonlit garden looms so strange
That under the half-transparent dark,
All forms of things familiar change
To toy shapes from some huge Noah's Ark.

Twenty years later it is still plain, and something has been added to technique:

Beyond, the river winds the Valley through
Into horizon's golden cloud. Our gaze
Wanders a moment in Madeira haze
And mounts the clouds to golden mellow blue.

This something that has been added is an emotional quality that is worth more to a poet than the most dexterously rhymed observation. Mr. Mottram probably has not yet given his imagination full scope; he hesitates to allow it to be expressed without fetters. This is due simply to a lack of venturesomeness; and to understand what his gift may be capable of we need only turn to the last piece in the book, which is doubtless one of the latest he has written.

Up in the flowery fields, before the cattle gather,
Before the scythe is laid to the blossoming thyme-strewn grass,
While white-robed cherry trees dance out the springtime weather,
Where, long ago, the children played, to play, now, children pass.

That is the opening stanza of "Flowery Fields," and superficially it will seem to be just a meditation in rhyme. But it is more. Reflection there is, of course; but beneath the wording a genuine poetic fire is burning. It burns in the concluding line of the stanza to a degree that threatens the evenness of the poem, but that is somehow all to the good. Better a clumsy music, wrought of flame, than a smooth and polished cluster of words disciplined and ordered to a degree that robs the music of all but empty sound.

Not often in this volume do we experience the thrill that conveys more to us than any analysis can—and, moreover, defies analysis. But Mr. Mottram's timidity in approaching his muse has been possibly the reason why he has turned his artistic endeavor into other channels—the prose of "The Spanish Farm," and so on—although these 64 poems comprise only a part of his output in verse. Half of them, incidentally, are published for the first time, but some have appeared in two early volumes, issued under the pseudonym of "J. Marjoram." How earnestly the collectors of two countries will search the bookshops for humble booklets that, beneath their dust, bear that obscure name, knowing that they enshrine the first tentative work of one who has since charmed us in other directions by his thoughtful and conscientious art.

THOMAS MOULT.

Keeping Up Appearances

Diary of a Provincial Lady, by E. M. Delafield. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. Morning Sorrow, by John Rothenstein. London: Constable. 6s.

HERE are two novels which deal, in diametrically opposed moods, with aspects of the same world—county society, even county society in provincial southern England. Miss Delafield treats it in the satirical and amusingly malicious fashion which is a delight to all who like a holiday from solemnity; and Mr. Rothenstein with a grace, delicacy and serious fervor which satisfy those who are tired of satire. Miss Delafield only suggests the depths by referring to the surface alone; and Mr. Rothenstein is scarcely at all concerned with the surface except as a manifestation of the depths. Both books are skillfully written.

Miss Delafield's book is the day to day diary of a harassed woman who lives in the country with her laconic husband and her children, who is anxious not to be a "country cousin," and intelligent and humorous enough to get some fun out of the dull, convential aisle in which she moves. The provincial lady and her husband are not "well off" and a great deal of ingenuity is required to keep up the bare minimum of appearances. She reminds one of Jane Austen, sattirically noting the foibles of her wealthier and apparently less harassed neighbors, but with less of that lady's self-possession. But that is unfair. Jane Austen did not keep a diary and one does not know what moments of self-doubt and stage-fright overtook her.

Those Luncheon Parties

Again and again one puts this diary down to say with the well-known sigh of recognition: "How true! How true! Isn't that just like Mrs. A.? Haven't you done just the same with your bulbs and felt the same about the vicar, the vicar's wife, old school friends who exclaim enthusiastically: 'How you have changed!' and other people's children?" One knows the conversation at those luncheon parties, where one neighbor says, "as a contribution to contemporary thought," "Look at Russia!" "Look at unemployment!"

The chief trial of the neighborhood is, of course; Lady B, a person quite unable to understand that others may not be as wealthy as she. She is strong minded, majestic, insensitive. About the bazaar, "she will Write." "Shall she, says Lady B., ring for my car? Refrain from replying that no amount of ringing will bring my car to the door all by itself, and say instead that I walked. Lady B. exclaims that this is Impossible, and that I am Too Marvelous, Altogether. Take my leave before she can add that I am such a Perfect Country-woman. . . ."

For the poor provincial lady is terribly conscious of the fact "that Social Success is seldom the portion of those who live in the provinces. No doubt they serve some other purpose in the vast field of Creation. . . ."

But she comes out of it all very well, a charming character as dangerously intelligent as "our Jane." Miss Delafield has achieved a tour de force. The only thing we did not like about this delightfully feminine book was the series of illustrations by Arthur Watts, who seems to draw only one kind of funny face.

Foibles and Snobberies

The foibles and snobberies which have amused Miss Delafield are present with serious consequence in Mr. Rothenstein's book. He has taken a dangerous and familiar subject, and has treated it with a simple dignity that makes it read like an idyl or a parable. The granddaughter of a gardener on a big estate becomes the companion to the daughter of the lady of the manor, and conducts herself with such poise, intelligence and lack of self-consciousness that she mixes freely in the family's social life. Among these people she is mentally at home. She is attracted to a man of their circle, but before the affair has time to begin she is disillusioned, and her return to her humble and relatively gross world is a poignant necessity.

That one can call it poignant is a testimony to the delicacy of Mr. Rothenstein's perception and presentation. It is the story of Cinderella without the fantasy, and yet one does not find Mr. Rothenstein snobbish any more than one accuses the fairy tale of snobbery. Diana's dilemma in "real life" might have elements of low comedy in it, something petty for the satirist to sting with the tip of his pen; but the problem, isolated by art and translated into terms of dignity, has a depth which only seriousness can probe. Limited and slight as it is, the book cannot of course move one profoundly, but it is a just and thought-provoking study. V. S. P.

A Good Columnist Lost

I, Americans, by Salvador de Madariaga. London and New York: Oxford. $2.50.

IN THE gallery of portraits of notables of the Geneva international scene, from the vivid crayons of Violet Oakley, is a sketch of Professor Madariaga. It depicts him writing with an obviously American fountain pen at a table so littered with papers as to be evidently that of a journalist. In facial appearance and in attitude the distinguished internationalist is made to resemble strikingly F. P. A., the columnist of the New York World. And, as I read this little volume of essays, I was impressed by the fact that a mighty good columnist was lost when this brilliant Spaniard turned to academic and diplomatic work.

Many of the essays here gathered have appeared in American magazines. While diverse in subjects, they do have a certain unity of purpose, which the author himself describes as bearing "witness to the same faith: the spirit of the inherent organic unity of the world of men and things, and the faith in the manifestation of such a unity through world institutions led by intelligence and moved by good will." Thus in the preface. In the last lines of the volume we find these conclusions:

"That from a general point of view, world government is a necessity, which is fast becoming a reality;

"That from the point of view of peace, world government is an urgent necessity which must become a reality, and is in fact so becoming;

"That the evolution towards some form of world government is by no means a dream;

"That the public opinion of the world will have to keep a close watch on events, so that good world government does not become a dream."

But to reach this conclusion, serious and dignified as it is, the writer prances through some 150 pages of wit and satire, such as no other disputant over international affairs is capable of employing. Madariaja's style is his own and is a delight to the reader. Could there be, for example, a more convincing illustration of the way in which the need for some such central world authority as the League of Nations has come about than this:

"The problem is much the same as that which our cities have had to solve with signals and policemen in order to regulate traffic. When traffic down Broadway consisted of 20 broughams and a few herds of cows a day no signals and no policemen were necessary. When the world was big, and nations small and far between, no order was necessary in international affairs. Now the world has become small and nations and empires are enormous. Freedom of movement on the part of every one of them is impossible, for they are bound to keep bumping against each other in the narrow passages; and when nations bump there is always danger of a serious spill."

A thoroughly readable, entertaining and stimulating book this. But its title piques curiosity. "I. Americans." What is to be II? Mr. Madariaga has done for "Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards" in an earlier volume. Perhaps II is to be more Americans, for his definition seems to indicate that he includes many under that name. "By Americans," he says, "I mean persons—whatever their nationality—who do feel the new world spirit, and the new world faith, yet find it hard to part with the old tribal prejudices and cosy insularities." A good definition of a mental condition which this book will help to correct. W. J. A.

To the series of Hispanic Notes and Monographs, published by the Hispanic Society of America, Miss Beatrice Gilman has added a catalogue of the sculptures of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. She has written an illuminating Introduction in which she describes the influence of Italian Renaissance sculpture upon that of Spain, Donatelli's influence in particular. In the descriptive catalogue she depicts point by point the effigies, portraits, medallions and architectural decorations which are in the collection of the Hispanic Museum in New York. The pictures, when viewed in succession, have a sentiment which belongs to Spain: dramatic, rich, exaggerated, naïve. It is not a native art which has grown up in a continuous and carefully evolved way; it is an art which has been exposed to sundry influences. It has absorbed them and added a flavor of its own. A collection of folders has been published also by the society, in which pictures of famous Spanish painters of the past are reproduced. They are taken from the collection of the society.

Jim Redlake, by Francis Brett Young (London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net) deals with the East African campaign (and incidentally the scandals of its medical service) and with life in London society and the hunting shires of England. He tells a fundamentally clean tale in a clean way, and one feels that he does so because that is his own instinctive way of looking at things. "Jim Redlake" is a novelist's novel, but one of wide range and thoroughly interesting. Oddly enough, the least successful portrait in it is that of the successful novelist who forms the hero's thoroughly bad father.

Organized Benevolence

Story of Near East Relief (1915-30), an interpretation, by James L. Barton. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

THE work accomplished by the Near East Relief, now naturally approaching its conclusion, is perhaps the greatest achievement of organized charity and helpfulness the world has ever seen. It has extended over 15 years, functioning during both war and peace. It has assisted, without exaggeration, millions of people, and has rescued and trained 132,000 orphan children. It has expended $116,000,000 in its service to humanity, and no serious charge of irregularity or even wastefulness has been laid at its door. The people of the United States and its Government have stood back of the work of this organization, and Presidents, diplomatists and army and navy officials have rendered it invaluable assistance.

No one who had occasion to be in any part of the Near East between 1915 and the present moment could fail to see evidences of the great and beneficent work of this organization. What it did for the hundreds of thousands of Greek and Armenian refugees, expelled from Anatolia after the debacle of the Greek army in 1922, amounted to little less than the rescue of a whole nation from a savage and relentless conqueror. The work of aiding the Greeks to absorb into their industrial and social community the million or more of such refugees was done with patience and intelligence. The great credit due to the Greek nation for its accomplishment in this matter is justly shared by this American benevolent organization.

The story of this work, covering 15 years and dealing with all sections of the Near East, is now told by Dr. James L. Barton, who modestly omits from his title-page any reference to his title as chairman of the Board of Trustees. An introduction by former President Calvin Coolidge not only eulogizes the direction of the Near East Relief, but very properly declares that "it is a story of philanthropic achievement which may well be a satisfaction to all our people;" for indeed the people of the United States contributed liberally to the maintenance of this work, and there are many communities in the somewhat stormy Balkans that owe their measure of prosperity and development to American sponsorship. Dr. Barton has told his story comprehensively and readably. His book is a contribution to the literature of human coöperation, for it is a story of the greatest benevolent enterprise ever undertaken and carried to a successful conclusion. W. J. A.

Some American Etchings

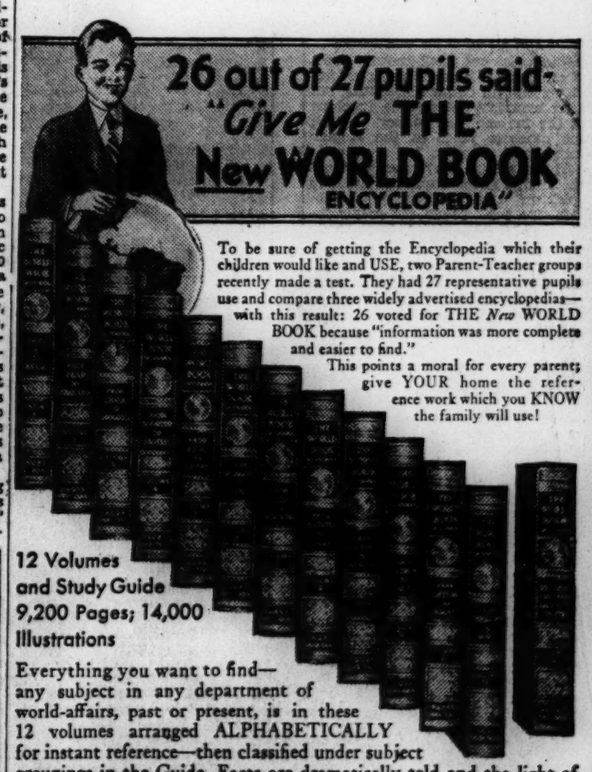
Contemporary American Etching, with an introduction by Ralph Flint. New York: The American Art Dealers Association.

A GROUP of 100 plates has been reproduced in this volume, the selection of a committee of print experts in New York, from the works of 200 living etchers.

Mr. Ralph Flint is fervent, in the Introduction, on the subject of the rapid development of the art of etching in America. He notes the marked increase in activity during the last decade, despite new processes of reproduction in large scale. And we may well join in his enthusiasm as we turn the pages. The high level of craftsmanship maintained is remarkable as well as the many observable ingenuities which are gradually expanding the expressive potentialities of the etcher.

That the print should be employed for sporting subjects is natural, as small proportions are better suited to portraying birds and animals familiarly. Frank Benson has paid a handsome tribute to game. Marguerite Kirmse has made some dignified portraits of dogs. But we wonder a little whether the American Art Dealers are not confusing the matter of good etching with that of popular etching. It is a little unfair to the recently initiated to present sport prints on a level with the more evolved subjects. Mr. Benson, to be sure, is a fine etcher, but his good points can be seen in one or two pictures. Why has he been given four times as much room in this limited selection as have others who surpass him in ingenuity and in fearless experiment?

Among plates which appeal (and there are many) is "The Net Wagon," by Gifford Beal; "Kansas," by Andrew Butler; "The Seiners," by Sears Gallagher; "East Hampton House," by Childe Hassam; "Le Louvre," by Armin Landeck; "Relics," by Martin Lewis; "Psyche," by Kenneth Hayes Miller; "Her Place in the Sun," by Power O'Malley. That list might be expanded. The reproduction has been done with such care that a true etching quality is imparted. D. A.



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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

A Round of London's Small Shops

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
London.

THE antique shops here are happy hunting grounds at present for the collector of only moderate means.

The charming mahogany furniture of the 1800-1830 period which is now coming into the market in ever-increasing quantities, can be bought for much less than new furniture, either of reproduction or modernist type. And, more surprising still, for less than would have been asked for the same article not very long ago.

The hitherto despised china and glass of Victoria's reign is now filling the antique shops, and never have they seemed so full of pretty things. Most of the famous china factories were then at the height of their glory, and their designs and colors were delightful. There are fascinating displays of jewel-like colored glass in every shop, and with a few exceptions it is so plentiful that the prices are within everyone's reach.

Shopkeepers of Many Sorts

The dealers and their shops are quite varied, which adds a great deal to the interest of antique-hunting in London. At one tiny establishment you will be received by an elderly Irish lady, whose friendly rival round the corner is a young costermonger, only recently risen to the dignity of shopkeeping. He will tell you how he picked up a knowledge of antiques while keeping a stall in the Caledonian Market, and now turns it to good account, for he owns a rackety motorcar and pays 30 shillings a week for rent.

Or, you may be served by a handsome and distinguished gray-haired man, who wears a monocle rather unsuccessfully. It falls with a clatter into the Spode sugar basin he is showing you. He fishes it out calmly, and goes on relating, with a twinkle, how pretty girls come into the shop and blandish him into buying things he does not want. Handsome young men, he says, blandish his lady assistant, but this businesslike and determined person, who overhears him, retorts with some heat, "Indeed they do not!"

Her employer chuckles at this, and leaves you to suppose that he rather enjoys being cajoled. Certainly he appears quite anxious to show you his entire stock simply for the pleasure he finds in your intelligent interest. You think what a charming host he must make.

"The Queen . . . as Kind as Could Be"

And everywhere you go you will hear delightful stories of Her Majesty the Queen, who is a well-known collector and connoisseur of old china and glass. One dealer will show you an envelope, on which is written in small firm writing the word "Keys." The Queen had chosen a display table to be sent on approval to the Palace. On finding it unsuitable, had come back in person to the shop next day, to return the tiny keys by her own hand, that they might not be mislaid.

The Irish lady will tell you how one day the shop bell rang, and the Queen entered with her lady-in-waiting, to spend half an hour chatting and choosing Christmas presents for her friends. And being told that her purchases should be packed and sent that evening, she replied quite simply:

"Oh! There's no need for that; just find a good strong piece of paper and make up a parcel now. I will take it with me in the car."

"I was so taken aback that my fingers all turned to thumbs," said the Irish lady, "and the Queen helped me to tie up the parcel, as kind as could be. And she knows more about china than I do myself, I soon saw that."

A Day's Round on One Street

There is one well-known street where antique hunters may comfortably spend an entire day, setting out after breakfast on one side, lunching at the far end, and coming back on the other to lunch at the Belgian cake shop.

These, as you may guess, are not the kind of shops where one hopes to "pick up" a bargain among the rubbish, for their prices are a fair indication of the values common in London at the moment.

At the silver shop there is a boat-shaped George III teapot, in perfect condition, for £12. The price of silver has fallen recently, and this teapot would have cost you £15 six months ago.

And could you resist a set of six silver spoons, when you find their price is only £2? They are delicately pointed in shape, and carry the date 1795. Or a service of primrose, white, and gold Staffordshire china for £4, 10 shillings? There are six cups and saucers, two cake plates, a bowl, cream jug, and fascinating sugar bowl, with two handles and a lid.

Prices Less Than a Year Ago

Next door, there is a set of dining chairs in late Sheraton mahogany, six single and one armchair, for £19. They are in perfect order, with stuff-over hair seats, and original wax polished surfaces, untouched. They would have cost you £30 last year, and their modern counterpart would cost you more than that today.

Over the road is a glass shop, whose owner sits all day beside a mound of cut glass dangles, matching up the drops and pendants of "lustres" and light fittings. Here you will find Victorian ice-plates, all shapes and sizes, each cut with a star, for a shilling each. Deep emerald-green glasses, of elegant Georgian shape, are dearer at 5s. each, but a harlequin set of three pairs, of the same color, slightly differing in shape, costs £1.

Farther down, there is a beautiful elm and pear-wood dresser, set in a sunny window. The pale golden wood gleams in the sunlight, and the shelves display an old dessert service, with a pattern of fine gold on a mellowed creamy background.

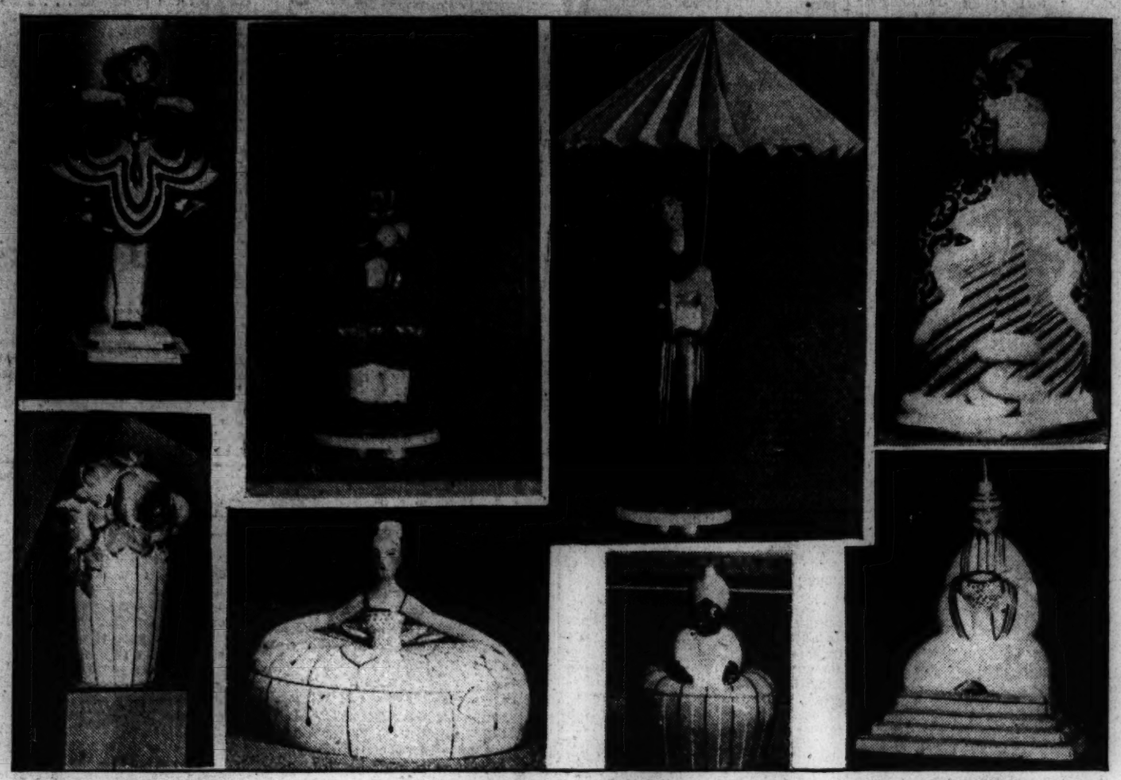
Brass candlesticks stand on the shining top, with two heavy-molded glass salt cellars of an indescribable, delicious color, more gold than green, and yet more green than golden, lying each in its reflected pool of sunshine.

Glass in Many Colors

This color is rare, being known to the trade as "vaseline glass," and the price of the cellars is £1. The candlesticks are £1, 10 shillings the pair, and the dresser a moderate £20. There is a wonderful array of colored glass here, set on narrow shelves across a window, and casting rainbows of light across the shop.

There are finger bowls to match as well, for 5 shillings each, an amber water jug for 10 shillings, and the prettiest heart-shaped jam and butter dishes, in white or ruby glass, at 6 shillings the pair.

Strange to think that only 20 years ago these lovely things lacked, for their beauty, the appreciation now given to their antiquity!



Typical of the Altman Collection of Robj Pottery. All photographs by courtesy of B. Altman & Co., New York

Actuated by the popularity of the modernistic styles, the Parisian house of Robj has designed many delightful things that combine usefulness with decorative value of an unusual sort. Some of their daintily painted porcelain objects are seen here. At each corner of this group is an electrified perfume burner of striking delicacy and individuality. The two figures holding umbrellas—a Breton peasant and a Japanese girl—serve as lamps. Below are two powder jars, showing still further versatility in adapting the lines of the human figure

By courtesy of B. Altman & Co., New York

The queues of these placid, grotesque Robj figures serve as handles to the cups and jugs, while the heads serve as knobs. Meanwhile their arms support the spouts of the jugs and seem to carry the cups

Details That Amuse and Enliven

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

IN ACCORD with the vivacious tone of the latest conceptions in modern furnishings come the objects that serve the minor desires of those who dwell within such surroundings. Dressing tables, desks, library tables, that are made of shining gray metal tubing and black or tinted glass, require inkstands, powder boxes and bookends that are derived from the same lively standards. In the dining room, too, silver and glass and china that are in shapes that are impelled by the same tastes, are forms that seem most suited to their setting.

So we meet the conceptions like those pictured here, different wholly in make-up and partly in purpose, from things that we were familiar with a score of years ago. As might be expected, it is from French studios and French factories that we are most likely to receive the buoyant and whimsical models that are such cheerful accents wherever they may be placed. Some that were lately seen at Altman's carry both humor and grace in measures that make them especially engaging.

Details That Divert

Doubtless the objective of the designers was solely to secure harmony, to supplement major items with appropriate details. There is a clearly defined purpose and an obvious value to these artistic creations. Modern furniture tends to rigidity of line and is lacking in carvings, moldings and curves that are common to all the historic styles. No embellishments other than those of the materials of which the pieces may be built are to be expected, leaving the need for accessories that will continue the vigor and the freedom of design seen in the chief objects.

In these decorative trifles, all of specific utility, there has been introduced a valued supplementary quality. Softening the possible impression of rigidity that modernistic cabinet work may give, these spontaneous bits of modeling serve an important purpose.

Every part of a piece of this latest furniture is supposed to contribute to structural strength or to utility. This is the so-called functional characteristic in present-day design. A room in which this aim dominates will seem inhospitable indeed unless it is provided with mellowing influences of the right kind and amount. In these useful containers that make use of human figures with delicacy and charm at least one French producer has evolved a surprising variety of shapes that give the needed note of suavity, humor or grace.

Their utility, as incense burners, inkstands, lamps, book supports, and in many other ways, is evident, but the beguiling fantasies of their forms and decorations are quite enough of an achievement, making them act as a foil to the severity of their accompanying wood work.

Lend Sparkle to Period Drabness

It may be a question, whether they would be more effective as a part of a scheme in which they were quite in harmony, or, as amusing and sparkling bits of contrasting caricature or of daintiness, in a room that was perhaps drab and stodgy with too close attachment to some so-called period style.

Without doubt, articles of this nature have a definite fitness for both one place and the other. Sometimes the monotone of a really fine room, "done" far too well in its professional consistency to a chosen type, has a pallor that appeals for just the glow of health that a few modernistic art objects would supply.

Potent in their effectiveness in such a place are some of these blendings of drollery and symmetry, novel in their modeling and exciting in their coloring. It would be easy to overdo the use of these sparkling touches, for they are best employed with restraint. As we chose to have only so many lamps as are required to give the desired light, so two or three of these things—book-ends and an inkstand—may add all a room needs to supply the hint of alert activity and of sympathetic contact with worthwhile interests of the present day.

Thus New Styles Start

Every new style in architecture has carried with it a new and harmonious sort of interior decoration. Fireplaces, doors, ceilings, cabinet work, brass and iron work, silverware, china, fabrics, are all within the field of the architect's influence. Some of these he will, of course, draw in detail. Others are the work of special artisans who take care that their goods shall be in the latest fashion so far as possible. That fashion is the one in which the patron's house has just been built. So in the latter 1700's the up-to-date silversmith adopts the Grecian urn, frets and swags, as his constant motives, adapting their lines to many uses. The chinaware maker did likewise as closely as his medium permitted and Wedgwood's jasper ware is the result. Meanwhile the weaver or the printer of fabrics took care that the ornaments of classic origin were conspicuous in his patterns.

It is well known that Robert Adam did not stop with the architect's task of planning a house in every particular, but that he made the drawings for its furniture, which was built by men skilled in that trade. Now it seems more than likely that Samuel McIntyre, of Salem, Mass., did the same in the 1770's in America. These are but late instances that we are able to link with names. But the basic fact has been true in all times and countries—that architecture has led other decorative arts, more noticeably those that contribute to it, whenever there has been a general departure from the established artistic expression of a period.

The homes and public buildings in the modern manner that have been erected in Europe very recently, and the skyscraper construction in America are inevitably followed by equipment in the same key, or that attempts to be in harmony. All too often enthusiasm without sufficient ability, or shortsighted greed, has offended our taste with ugly things that seek to pass as modern decorative art.

Such products and such motives are regrettable, but to be expected. We should take care that they do not lead us to miss the excellence and the stimulation of those truly fine things that are done by capable and conscientious designers, and which are now to be seen in so many shops.

By courtesy of B. Altman & Co., New York

A hint of Morocco is seen in the two book ends, the arched backgrounds being in black and white. The man faces a pile of golden oranges, while the woman appears to be making bread. The tray cleverly pictures ancient buildings, huddled on a cliff with a stretch of beach before it. The large jug is probably for fruit beverage, for the figure forming it seems to be offering oranges and peaches

Accessories to the Modern Fireplace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAND-FORGED fire sets or andirons are delightful, and are harmonious details for the room where early American furniture predominates. But surprisingly artistic fireplace accessories are now cleverly reproduced by machine—and are less expensive.

Iron, brass and copper are the common metals used. Iron accessories are appropriate for the fireplace of primitive surroundings, while brass suits better the room having a more formal aspect. Copper is in accord with Spanish or Italian schemes, with a copper kettle swinging from a crane or perhaps a quaint warming pan of the same metal hanging close by.

Every fireplace which uses wood needs a pair of andirons and a pair of tongs, a shovel being almost equally useful. Other accessories include wood baskets, coal hods, hearth brushes, fire screens and, where antiques are valued —a pair of bellows.

One charming brass fire-set of Colonial pattern consists of a pair of brass candlesticks, a tray and candle snuffer, a pair of andirons, tongs and shovel, all to match. Picture it against against a red brick fireplace with white woodwork and you have a harmonious background.

The fire screen is a comparatively modern innovation, withal a very practical one. And it may fall under one of two classifications, the useful metal screen that actually protects against flying sparks and the decorative one that conceals the fireplace out of season.

The first kind is usually of four panels, in a mattress weave, with brass tips and handles. Iron and copper finishes are likewise seen, matching andirons.

In some of the newest adaptations of Spanish art, wrought iron screens are built as an integral part of the fireplace. Sometimes they take the form of gates. Where the fire screen is merely a decorative shield during the summer, an Oriental type is frequently seen. This makes use of textiles instead of metal, and takes the form of a black satin screen beautifully embroidered in floral or bird patterns in a contrasting color.

The customary fireplace set usually includes andirons, tongs, shovel and fuel holder. Swedish iron, so-called, harmonizes with bridge lamp standards used in the same room. This is another detail to be considered—harmony with other metal that is in sight.

Fuel holders appear in great variety, from the rustic splint basket to the heavy, hammered metal, seen in both iron and brass. But it is the usefulness and charm of line that counts, for metal follows period styles as well as the shapes of modern art. The urn-shaped andiron, the ball and the lion head are all legacies from historic forges.

The old-fashioned bellows usually had a leather or ribbon loop from which to hang it up and was the shape of an inverted pear, with handles. The brass nose and the quaint brown fruits painted on the yellow sides are effectively decorative.

Less often seen are the pairs of fireside fans used in the Colonial period. These were hand-painted on velvet, with long wooden handles. One hung on each side of the fireplace, to be used as individual screens against too hot a blaze.

The modern tendency is to make all fireplaces accessories smaller than those originally designed in the handcraft period. Thus they are acceptably serviceable and give dignity to the atmosphere to the home.

To Sell or to Give?

IN THE old days a graceful china teapot and cream pitcher stood on the top shelf of Aunt Abby's whatnot. They had been there many years.

Amorel Spencer, aged six, used to gaze with awe at the various knick-knacks, which she was forbidden to touch, and she wondered why no one ever poured tea from the old teapot.

There were a few fine antiques, too, in Aunt Abby's Cape Cod house. A slant-top desk, an inlaid bureau, some Sheraton tables (one in the kitchen) a few old chairs, and a sleigh-back sofa. But in the '80's people were not as keen about antiques, nor did they know their value, as now. So, when Aunt Abby's days were over, the old house was sold, and most of the furniture went under the auctioneer's hammer, for little or nothing.

Amorel's older married sisters picked out a few of the plums, and a little old silver and china was kept by Amorel's mother. Among the odds and ends—flotsam and jetsam, from the old house—was the teapot and pitcher. The sugar bowl had been lost or broken years before and the married sisters did not want the imperfect set so the teapot, slightly cracked, and the beautiful little cream pitcher reposed on a shelf in the china closet of the little house where Amorel lived with her mother, and grew to womanhood.

Mother Insists on Keeping It

"Why don't we ever use that teapot, Mother?" remarked the girl one day. "I've washed it every six months for over 20 years at housecleaning time. Now let's use it for once, and show Mrs. Evans and her daughter, who are coming for lunch, that we have family background, even if I am a low-paid music teacher now."

"Why, dearie," exclaimed gentle Mrs. Spencer, "it's cracked, you know. I wouldn't dare put hot water in it. Even in Aunt Abby's time, she never used it."

"Well, why not sell it then? We could make good use of the money and I don't believe in having things around you can't use."

"Oh, I wouldn't sell it, Amorel," replied her mother, with pleading blue eyes. "We have so few of the old things left. Dear old Aunt Abby prized them so much. See what a lovely shape the pitcher has!"

So the teapot and creamer went back on the shelf for another long period of years. Meanwhile the little Cape Cod historical society had bought an old colonial house for their headquarters, and the committee in charge were anxiously awaiting contributions of money, old furniture, china, etc. But the contributions were slow and the committee was discouraged.

"We can't ask people to pay admission fees to go into an empty house," declared Mrs. Fitts, the chairman. "I suppose we've got to wait for someone to be a pioneer and start something."

Amorel Spencer, alone now in the little house, and obliged to be careful of her pennies on account of the small number of her music pupils, wondered if she could afford a much needed winter coat. In Stacey's store window there was a beautiful black coat, trimmed with glossy, dark fur, which would be so becoming, but fifty dollars! That gave her pause.

Its First Use in Fifty Years

One day her next door neighbor, Mrs. Scott, dropped in for a call, bringing with her a cousin from New York. Amorel's hospitality moved her to offer a cup of tea to the ladies, and on a sudden impulse she took down the old teapot. "I believe I'll chance using this for once," she remarked. "I've dusted and washed this china all my life, and really I am tired of seeing it such a useless cumberer of my closet. I'm going to make tea in it now and insist upon its justifying its existence once in a hundred years at least."

"Oh, Miss Spencer," cried the cousin, "don't, don't pour hot water into it, I beg. Isn't it lovely? And the pitcher! Rare old Bristol! Why, I know a man who would give you $50 for the two pieces. Yes, I see the crack—a time-crack. But he'd buy it just for an exhibition piece, you know."

"An exhibition piece!" In bed that night Miss Amorel pondered on the proposition. Mrs. Scott had laughed incredulously at her cousin's admiration of the china, and had said, "Don't let the historical committee see that, Amorel. They are just crying for the old china for that corner cupboard."

Well, Amorel was interested in the historical house and wished she could give something. But that fifty dollars would buy that coat with the beautiful fur collar—so warm, so becoming!

To Sell or to Give It?

She tossed and turned in indecision. "Talk about a tempest in a teapot," she murmured to herself, smiling in the dark. "This is a tempest about a teapot. I've looked at it as long as I can remember and it seems kind of traitorous to sell it now. I suppose Mother and dear old Aunt Abby would be pleased to think the old china would be the first contribution to the Historical House where it will stay unmolested forever. Yes, I'll donate the china, and wear a sweater under my spring coat. It may not be a cold winter."

Mrs. Fitts, the chairman of the house committee, fairly fell on the neck of Miss Amorel. "It's lovely, my dear, and so good of you! The first bit of china given. Now others will follow suit. Beautiful old Bristol, isn't it? It will be labeled your gift."

Amorel's glow of satisfaction was further enhanced and virtue so rapidly rewarded that she had to laugh over the whole affair. The new coat did not seem an impossible purchase when Nancy West, a new pupil, was brought in.

E. G. B.

Gift of William the Conqueror

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

MANY collectors of historic relics will consider it almost incredible that a scarf given by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings to Earl Fitzwilliam's ancestor, who was a Marshal in the Norman Army, could have survived to this day. These claims are made, however, for a scarf shown at the Exhibition of Ancient Dresses and Costumes held recently at the County Hall, Northampton.

There is no absolute proof that the scarf is as described but such is the tradition in the Fitzwilliam family. Certain it is that it has been a treasured possession of the family for centuries, and for centuries has been used as a christening robe for every male Fitzwilliam. The colors in the fabric are green and gold, and with the Norman design, remain astonishingly well preserved despite their age.

The Marquis of Northampton, who was on the exhibition committee, observed incidentally that the reason why fewer men's clothes than women's were shown at the exhibition was that men wore their things until they were not fit even for an exhibition.

IMPORTANT SALE
ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED 25%
Antique Italian Furniture, Wrought Iron, Garden Furnishings, Brocades, etc.
JANUARY 12th to 24th, 1931
The name of Lualdi back of this sale, and the savings afforded, are sufficient for you to appreciate that this is indeed a rare opportunity to select desirable articles.
Angelo Lualdi, Inc.
11 Newbury Street Near the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Boston, Mass.
Telephone: Kenmore 2281
Due to the large percentage in mark down, all sales must be considered final.

Au Quatrieme
An Important Collection of Old English China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services
Spode Worcester Chamberlain-Worcester Crown Derby
Au Quatrieme has recently placed on view a remarkable collection of sixteen old English china dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services, notable for their very great rarity and their intrinsic beauty. The collection includes an extremely important Chamberlain-Worcester dinner service of ninety-seven pieces, made about 1820 . . . A superbly decorative Spode dessert service of twenty-seven pieces, with a buff ground, the design in deep blue, vermilion and gold, circa 1800 . . . A Worcester tea and coffee service, made in 1775, sprigged in mauve and gold on a white ground, of forty-three pieces . . . An extremely lovely Ridgway dessert service with mauve-rose flowers on a pale cerulean ground, of twenty-one pieces . . . An interesting Crown Derby Set of eight pieces with views of Ireland in a dark blue border . . . A Worcester dessert service of fourteen pieces with an apple border and flower decorations . . . And a charming Spode dessert service of twenty-six pieces with a white ground and a straw-colored border decorated in pale blue and puce.
Fine Mason and Ridgway ironstone dinner services may likewise be mentioned in this connection.
FOURTH FLOOR NORTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place---Ninth Street at Broadway

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The Exeter Galleries
179 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

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of locomotives and trains, also steamers and sailing ships with names. Views and fire scenes in Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Horses, hunting, shooting and fishing. Describe fully.
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Hide Ugly Wires
by using Moore Push-less Hangers
The Hanger with the Twist.
4 sizes.
10c packets everywhere.
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ANTIQUES

From an Old Mill in Quebec

By MABEL GREY GEHRING

IN THE Province of Quebec, we had been told, milk was delivered from quaint little carts that were pulled about by big shaggy dogs, so when we toured up there last summer we were all agog for a glimpse of one. But, although others saw many, never a one did we see. We found something else, however, that was characteristic of the country, of certain sections of it, at least. That was one display after another of hooked rugs. They were hung in colorful array from "Frenchy" looking balconies, and outside of prim whitewashed houses. We had to "make time," while we were going through that locality, but we promised ourselves that on the return journey we would stop and browse among those beguiling things.

When we were back there again, we could not remember where they had been for sale. So many of the homes were built on the same general lines—steeply slanting roofs, with an odd flare at the eaves; stone chimneys; dormer windows; painted shutters. We had just come to the conclusion that we would have to give up the thought of taking home a Quebec rug, when we turned a corner and came upon the delightful old mill.

It was made of gray stone; at one side of it a waterfall tumbled down between rocks and ferns; the hill behind was beautifully wooded. We slowed down the better to look, and then decided that we must have a picture. We had parked the car, and were studying the rugged structure from this angle and that, when the door opened and a young girl came out and walked slowly toward us. We smiled to one another, and then somehow found ourselves in conversation. She spoke only French, and my fluency in that language had been lessened by disuse, but we managed after a fashion.

The rug that pictured the whole family, including the cat and the dog

A Mill 250 Years Old

Asked about the mill, she told me that it had been built in the year 1682, and that it had been operating continually ever since. I was so interested in what she was saying, that after the picture had been taken (with both of us in it), she asked if we would like to come in and see the room that some famous personage had occupied. Imagine our delight! As we entered, there was a sudden scampering of feet in several directions. The young brothers and sisters, Marie explained, with a naïve smile, had been "regarding our movements from the window."

"Oh," I replied, "then there is a large family?"

But Marie shrugged her shoulders and said:

"No, only medium—six sons and three daughters."

Then we were presented to madame la mère, and that was truly a treat. She was so very French, and so frankly interested in "les Americaines."

The most noticeable feature of the front apartment was the great stove. They seem to have a custom up there of placing them right in the middle of things, like that. Perhaps it is the thrifty French way—to cook and heat the house at the same time.

The outer walls of the mill were three feet thick, and the window embrasures correspondingly deep. The furniture was simple, and there was not a great deal of it, but to our pleasant surprise there were hooked rugs, in common, everyday use, all over the place. They quite fascinated us, so after having gazed respectfully on the massive bed honored by Monseigneur Laval—a handsome affair of walnut, heavily carved—we were glad to come back again to the rugs.

Records of Domestic Routine

The designs indicated that they were clearly the work of native artists—farm scenes, chickens and ducks, animals, landscapes, river views and prim interiors. The latter captivated us most, the detail was so pleasing. One of them showed a "habitant" kitchen, with the great square stove; the cupboard; the spinning-wheel, at which a bespectacled woman was at work, even her yarn being visible; the table; the rocking-chair; the cat; the dog. A man sat and a child stood near him. A clock hung on the wall, with every hour marked on its dial—even an extra one, thirteen in all. In the lamp the burning wick showed crimson. Madams and her daughter smiled indulgently at our enthusiasm, for these things apparently had little or no value to them. But they were all shrewd business, when I said with a sigh:

"Oh dear, I did so wish to take home a Quebec rug, but today the places where they sell them are all closed, and tomorrow we will be out of the territory where they are to be had."

"But, Madame," this eagerly, although in some surprise, "you may buy this one if you would care to. Of course, it is not new—".

"You would really sell it? For how much?"

Madame and her daughter consulted together. Then, diffidently:

"Would two dollars be too much?"

Two dollars! The bills were placed on the table in a twinkling and in another the rug was rolled up ready to carry away.

Other members of the family had gradually gathered around, and all seemed so well pleased with the transaction that we were invited to sit down and partake of some refreshment. This, however, we could not do, for we wished to reach a certain point before nightfall. So after cordial au revoirs and promises to come again, we were soon on our way.

A New Article, Costs $3.00

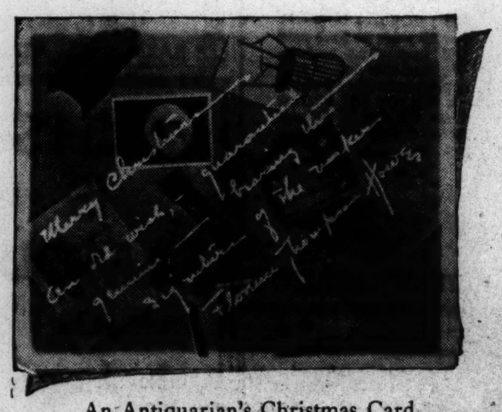
On arriving home, and discovering how expensive hooked rugs usually are, we realized that we had made quite a find. So, wishing to make up somewhat to our friends, we wrote, enclosing a photograph of the mill, and asking them if they could make us a rug showing the ancient method of delivering milk. They had told us that they owned a "chien-voiture," but that now such things were out of date; everyone tried to have a Ford. We added that if they would make this rug for us we would leave it to them to name their own price. We received a reply, presenting salutations in true French style and stating that the rug would be started at once, but that owing to the fact that this would be a "new article," and that dyes would have to be purchased in order to have the pattern correct, the price this time would have to be $3.

Three dollars! And when the rug arrived we were charmed with it. So now, even if we did not actually see one of those quaint, Old-World vehicles, we have an interesting picture of one, and a good story to tell in addition.

Treasures Unknown to Their Owners

An almost priceless copy of the first printed Bible has been known to have been found by a visiting book expert at the back of a disused medicine cupboard, and a Rembrandt panel in a housekeeper's room.

As another case, the owner of a small London apartment who had not room for all his china sent a miscellaneous assortment of it four years ago to the auction room. Among much practically valueless stuff there were two yellow vases which the owner had considered merely pretty ornaments. They proved to be the rare and eagerly sought famille-jaune K'ang-hsi, and the owner received a delightful shock when the pair sold for more than $7500.



An Antiquarian's Christmas Card

AMONG the many cards that came to us at Christmas time, none was more original in its nature and fitting in its message than the one illustrated here. It came from Mrs. Florence Thompson Howe, a name which will be recognized by many as a welcome contributor to these columns.

Every collector of antiques—or of anything else for that matter—wishes to be assured that his purchases are genuine. In the matter of old furniture, no guarantee is quite so satisfactory as a label which bears the name or the signature of the maker.

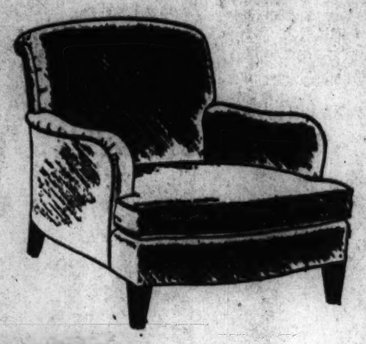
This explains to those who may not already know, the special significance of the message which this card bears:

Merry Christmas
An old wish—guaranteed
genuine—bearing the
signature of the maker.
Florence Thompson Howe

January Brings Unusual Values for the Home

Lord & Taylor
424 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Antiques
Reduced
English XVIII century mahogany chests of drawers reduced to
120.
EIGHTH FLOOR

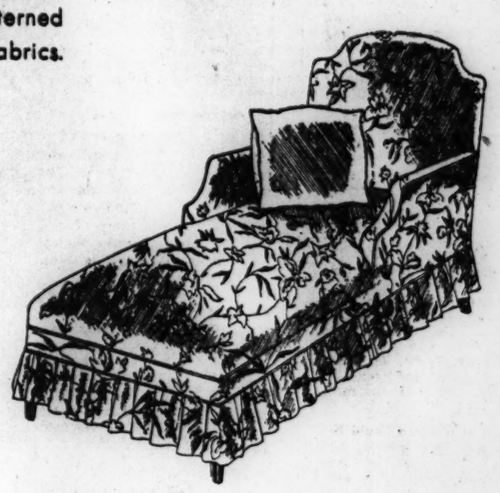


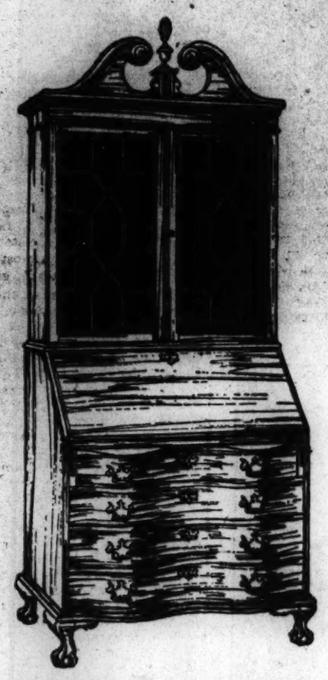
Upholstered Chairs
55.
A Special January Price

Two exceptionally good chairs made in our own workshop of thoroughly fine materials . . . sturdy hardwood frames, an excellent quality of hair, lovely coverings, and soft, down filled reversible cushions. In plain or patterned damasks, tapestry and many other interesting fabrics.

A Boudoir Chair
15.
Another superlative product of our own workshop. A very attractive little chair covered in a variety of gayly patterned chintzes, or, without the ruffle, in velour Hair filled

A Chaise Longue
35.
A luxuriously comfortable chaise turned out by our own workshop at a remarkably low price. Covered in glazed chintz, or, without the ruffle, in velour Hair filled.





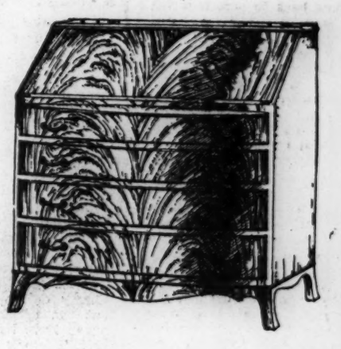
Governor Winthrop
Secretaries
of all mahogany
85.

Connoisseurs will appreciate the unusual beauty of these authentic reproductions. The thirteen state glass doors with each pane set separately are an important feature usually found only in the most expensive reproductions.

All Mahogany Desks
55.

A very fine swell front desk of beautifully grained mahogany, illustrated Also an exquisitely designed Sheraton model of mahogany with satinwood inlay.

Also both models complete with secretary top at 85



SEVENTH FLOOR

January Values in Household Linens

Moire Comfortables
9.50
Filled with light, fluffy wool and covered in rayon moire with a corded edge. Peach, blue, green, rose, maize and orchid.

Satin Comfortables
15.
An excellent quality of fine satin filled with pure lamb's wool Peach, green, rose, blue, gold and orchid. Corded edge.

SEVENTH FLOOR

Irish Linen Sheets
12.75 pair
Hemstitched sheets, 72" x 108", of a fine quality of Irish linen. All threads are hand-drawn. Hems beautifully finished.
Pillow cases to match 1.95 a pair

Linen Luncheon Sets
4.95
Italian linen luncheon sets, beautifully hand embroidered and hand hemstitched. Runner, 8 mats and 8 napkins; or a long runner, 6 mats and 6 napkins.

63" x 108" Ormond Sheets 72" x 99"
1.05
A regular Lord & Taylor quality specially priced for January.
Other sizes priced proportionately. Pillow cases, 30c each

Linen Damask Cloths
5.65
Lovely new designs in 2 x 2 yard table cloths of fine imported linen damask. 2 x 2½ yards, 6.95. 2 x 3 yards, 8.45.
Matching napkins 22" x 22" 6.00 doz.

Linen Dinner Sets
16.50
Creamy Italian linen, lavishly hand embroidered and hand hemstitched, with a 72" x 108" table cloth and twelve 18" x 18" napkins. A smaller size 12.50.

SIXTH FLOOR

Linen Huck Towels
4.50 dozen
Webb's "Dew Bleached" Irish linen towels with hemstitched or plain hems in all white or white with colored borders.

Large Turkish Towels
4.50 dozen
Heavy, double thread bath towels in delicate pastels or white with pastel borders. Excellent quality, 22" x 44".

SIXTH FLOOR

Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Mountain and Desert Call the Seed Collector

Fascinating Trips Lie Behind Many a Seed Packet

By LESTER ROWNTREE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Carmel, Calif.

INTO the car go seed bags, scissors, notebook, reference books, canteen, flower press, sleeping bag, shovel and ax, hardtack, apples and chocolate. To the California seed collector it is a distracting fact that somewhere in the State seeds are always ripening. Five distinctly different climates all go on at one time.

Most of the seed collecting trips are taken between the months of April and November, for what rain California receives (except to the highest mountain peaks and in the northernmost bit of the State) comes in winter. The collector tries her best to crowd into the four winter months the left-over jobs of seed cleaning and packeting, letter writing and herbarium work, leaving the months of lesser rainfall free for harvesting.

The desert region ripens its seeds earliest, and these first trips of the season stand out as the gladdest expeditions of all. March winds are high and strong, but the heat does not oppress; the wide spaces, fresh from the rains, are responding to the spring urge.

Joys attend every seed-gathering trip, no matter where the goal, but as any desert-goer can tell you, the lure and fascination of the land of creosote and cactus, sagebrush, sand and sunshine, have special appeal. Imagine, if you will, a clear day on the desert. Southward the faraway blue of sagebrush meets and becomes one with the haze that lies along the horizon. To the east, rugged, bare, uncompromising mountains of red rock rise sharply from the desert's level floor. To the west soft contours of sandy slopes rise to blend with the low foothills, which a month before were covered with sheets of wild flowers, and which are today still colorful, but show browning patches here and there—spots of promise to the collector. Northward, distant snow-crested mountains rise to match the fluffs of white cloud drifting along the sky.

The immediate surroundings are uniquely characteristic. The quaintly grotesque, ungainly arms of the Joshua trees (Yucca arborescens), stretch out in dagger-clothed silhouette and from their close clusters of white bell-like flowers a rosy linnet pours forth his roundelay. Blue-breasted lizards cease their monotonous exercising to contemplate the seed bags and a crested, long-tailed road-runner—strange bird of secret habits—darts across the path. You urge the car through the sand until you can park it beside the little one-way track; then, thrusting the precious keys and a bar of chocolate into your pocket, and taking a last long drink from the canteen, you seize upon seed bags of various sizes and set to work.

Here among the Joshua trees is some gilia seed which you gather while you can, for it is of the "here today and gone tomorrow" variety and needs constant watching. Over there, many of the desert daisies have just finished blooming and some are ripe for the collector's bag. The names of the species are not quite clear to you, so a specimen of each is slipped into the flower press, and with an armful of books you nestle down in the desert's daisy garden to have the matter out.

Now the brown patches on the low foothills are beckoning and you pick your way there, through sage and cactus and through bushes of creosote and "Desert Sunshine" to fill still another bag. And always you are casting an appraising eye abroad on the lookout for a promising sleeping place.

And so the day goes. Draped about with bulging seed bags you stagger back, as evening comes on, to the car. You are so glad to see it that a word of greeting seems quite natural and you feel a pang of surprised disappointment that the sturdy thing, standing there so patient and so lonely, makes no response. In go the bags and out come provisions, but first a long, long drink. With food and a book you sink on the sand to nibble and read and watch the sun go down and the glorious colors creep into the sky and light up the lonely rocks.

Now it is late enough for rattlesnakes and sidewinders to be abed, therefore you may follow suit. Scoop out some sand from your sleeping spot, wash your face with what water you can afford, change your thin daytime clothing for your warm sleeping outfit, spread out your sleeping bag and creep in. The vivid colors fade from the sky. The stars come close in the clearness. From behind the rocky monuments, now black against deep azure, rises the moon. Between it and your vision come flocks of migrating birds, hurrying and making little querulous sounds, as though, like the Red Queen in Alice in Wonderland, they were late for the party and were scurrying to make up time. Struggle as you may to keep awake in the marvelous desert night, you are soon asleep, and you feel that you have missed several acts of the show when, at the light of early dawn, you sit up to blink at the pinks and yellows drifting into the morning sky.

By August, seeds are ripening in the Sierras. In this chaparral area, the seeds of many shrubs and herbaceous plants are now ready, even though those of the annuals have fallen. Progress is slow. The car stops while you explore areas away from the road, gather and mark seeds and press specimens.

In the course of the search for seed one may find a small stand of some fine plant which is rapidly becoming rare. As conservation is—or should be—the first law of the collector, only a few seeds from this stand are gathered and enough are left to give ample opportunity for self-perpetuation. The gathered seeds are taken to some favorable spot near by and carefully scattered in imitation of nature's own methods.

As altitude is gained the character of the mountain flora changes steadily. The species which below were in seed, are in flower higher up, and still higher, only in bud, so that the subject can be studied in every phase of its development. But the collector must make haste slowly, that nothing be overlooked, and it may be days before the upper regions of heather are attained.

Here the keen winds blow and the plants are low and dense, clinging tightly to gray boulders, anchoring themselves with long roots that penetrate deeply into the rock crevices. It is not a place where one can linger with any comfort and the seed gathering is rapidly dispatched.

Most of the collector's work has been done on the upward journey and the descent is taken with speed. Perhaps an especially satisfactory camping place is revisited, or an attractive spot which has been passed by, investigated and enjoyed. There can never be nights enough to try all the desirable out-of-door bedrooms. In the more remote regions each evening will offer a new type of sleeping place, differing from those of the previous nights in location, in outlook and in its sheltering trees and shrubs. And no one is left behind the next morning as fresh and unsullied as before, with only a patch of flattened grass or a little hollow in the sand to show that it has afforded a welcome lodging for a wanderer.

Back to Traffic and Crowds

Collecting trips, like all good things, have sometimes to come to an end. The bags are full of seeds and the car is full of bags, and collector, car and contents look equally disreputable. The last night in the open has been enjoyed, the last flower pressed, and tomorrow a ceiling will shut out the firmament of stars and a mattress and floor insulate one from the ground. The sounds of the machine age will replace the stealthy stepping of little wild creatures and the weird hunting cry of the coyote. This is the last swim in lake or swift-rushing mountain stream, the last sunbath, the last outdoor dressing room. Descending to the habitations of men, the peace and quiet of a gypsy life are deserted for the bustle and rush of modern civilization.

A Stand of Pink and Blue Lupins in Upper Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier, Washington.

The Redwood Region of California Contains Distinctive Flora. Woodwardia Ferns and in the Lower Left Corner a Glimpse of Oxalis Oregana, Much Prized by English Gardeners.

Dahlia Growing

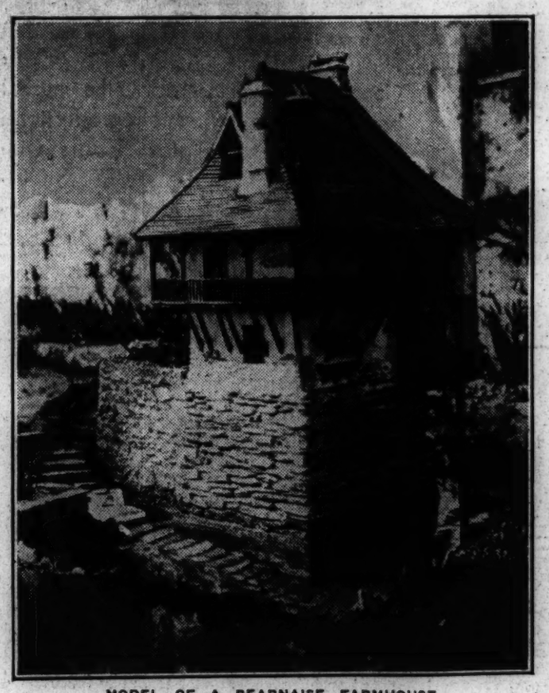
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

About the second or third week in January in England dahlia roots which have been stored since last autumn should be started into growth. There must be no hurry about this process, or the young shoots will become spindly and unsatisfactory. I have found that good results accrue when the tubers are planted in well-drained boxes of good soil and are stood in a cool greenhouse. Here the growths issue slowly and with much vigor. They should remain in this environment until all danger of severe frost is past, when a cold frame is the best place for them until the time arrives for planting out.

Every dahlia grower likes to feel that the plants which beautify his garden have been raised by his own hand. There is no difficulty in doing this. Indeed, the dahlia roots quite as easily as the geranium. When the young growths are about four inches in length, they should be detached from the parent with just a little of the tuber attached. Now mix up the following compost and pass it through a half inch sieve: three parts of loam, one part of leaf mold and one part of sand. Fill a number of thumb pots with this mixture, and place one cutting in each. Like all other cuttings, those of the dahlia root best in a close atmosphere. They should be placed either in the permanent propagating case or one that has been improvised for the purpose. In a short time the cuttings will be rooted plants, and they should then be grown in the manner that I have indicated for the older stock.

I should like to give a list of new varieties which are available in England at about one shilling each (25 cents). The spiderlike flowers of the Cactus Section appeal to many people. I would advise devotees of this section to secure the variety Celtic, which is said to be the largest pure yellow cactus in cultivation. Mrs. E. Bradley is a lovely white, and the plants have the advantage of being strong growers. The variety Firefly will make a blaze of scarlet that can be seen for a good distance. The Decorative Section has advanced tremendously in recent years. In general outline it is not unlike the old Cottage dahlias, though more splendid in every way. Gold Seeker is a fine yellow, and its habit of growth irreproachable. The warm salmon pink of Jersey Beauty entitles it to the recognition of every dahlia lover. To our California friends we are indebted for the variety Mrs. Alfred B. Seal. I should describe the color as a beautiful rich pink. Collarette dahlias have a way with them. They remind one of the ruffs that were worn by Elizabethan courtiers. In this section I would recommend Mabel Mary, which bears rich deep maroon flowers. Trossachs is the best white in this section, while in Woodpecker there is a charming mixture of white, red and yellow.

G. H. C.



MODEL OF A BEARNAISE FARMHOUSE
One of the Models of Old and Typical Houses Exhibited in the Museum of the Pyrenees, Lourdes, France.

Those who have seen local adaptations of the French farmhouse style of architecture—and in many an American suburb these may be found—may see here an example of an original type. Such a farmhouse as this model represents is old and solid, its walls thick and of stone with a covering of whitewashed stucco. The steepness of the roof indicates the heavy snows of the Pyrenees region. Houses like these are not as a rule being built in Béarn today, therefore the style has become something of a regional possession.

To Make a Wall Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

One of the prettiest features of my own garden is a wall in which alpine plants grow. It is built of stones of uneven size. The largest were placed at the bottom, so as to give a good foundation, and the stones gradually became smaller to the apex. As the stones were uneven, it is obvious that holes or pockets were left. These were filled with soil and planted with alpine gems. For this class of gardening I find that aubretias, saxifrages, helianthemums, gentians and in the shadier places ferns are well suited. All of them seed themselves from time to time, and soon the wall becomes a charming picture.

It is advisable wherever possible to use a porous stone such as mountain limestone. The roots find their way into the pores and take moisture therefrom during dry weather, while the stems creep over the stones as happily as though they were in beds. Whenever possible, the wall should run from north to south, so that the full benefit of sunlight is obtained.

G. H. C.

Jacaranda Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pretoria, S. Af.

Year by year, like the cherry blossoms in Japan, do the jacaranda trees in Pretoria burst forth in all their loveliness of soft amethyst shades. This year they were somewhat late in blooming, but seldom have they been more lovely. Long avenues border the streets in the suburbs, and in the middle of the city these trees transform the business center into a veritable fairyland. Looking down on the town from one of the many surrounding heights it seems to be wreathed in a misty blue. At sunset the trees take on beautiful opalescent colors, and when the wind stirs them a shower of petals descends and makes a carpet fit for any queen. The business man of a morning hurries to work under a canopy of blue overhead and a carpet to match. A favorite afternoon pastime is to drive out in the family car to go and "look at the jacaranda trees."

Anthemis tinctoria bears daisylike blooms of bright yellow above finely cut foliage. It flowers throughout the summer and early autumn.

Heating Hints for Home Builders

The Furnace That Knows How to Behave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

THIS seems to be the time of the year when any "outs" about the family heater in the cellar choose to reveal themselves. But it is also an excellent time, if it so happens that there are things that could be improved, to lay plans for installing a properly behaved heating system for another year. If it is merely a question of age, the old heater probably has done its full duty and is entitled to honorable retirement. It may, however, be a matter of size or of the type not being suitable for the house, and in that case there is little to be done except to install a larger heater, for, in the case of steam or hot water, the work and effort of trying to overcome the condition without giving up the heater already installed hardly pays.

There are, as we all know, three distinct types of house heaters in common use, warm air, steam and hot water, and there are variations of each which have developed with the needs of living conditions, as well as changes in types of fuel, as such changes have become possible and advisable.

After the "parlor" stoves, with their coal or wood burning equipment, came the furnace, removed to the cellar and warming the house all through, as is done in many houses today, by a series of pipes branching off from the jacket of the furnace and leading to the different rooms of the home. Essentially it was the use of this jacket that made a warm air furnace out of the old coal stove, for instead of radiating the heat directly, in one room only, the jacket confines the warm air given off by the cast iron fire pot and directs it through the pipes to all the rooms where registers in the floors or walls give it off into the room.

Warm Air

There are many things to be said in favor of the warm air furnace, especially in small, compact houses, if care is taken to see that the cold air supply is properly regulated so that fresh air will be warmed and sent through the house continually, instead of the same air being used over and over again, with its inevitable accompaniment of dust. Also if the direction of the prevailing winds is carefully taken into consideration so that extra provision may be made for heating those rooms that feel the full force of the storms. In a little house that is open all through so that the heat may be evenly distributed, or one where the climate is comparatively mild, a one-pipe warm air furnace may answer all purposes very satisfactorily. This means that one large register, directly over the furnace gives off sufficient heat to warm the whole house, if the circulation of air is right.

Of late years much attention has been paid to insulation and a number of different materials have been developed in the way of wood filler blankets, fiber boards and sheathing. And with a house thus well insulated, the demand on the heating apparatus can be cut down considerably.

In steam heating the water boils in the sections of the boiler surrounding the firebox, and the steam thus given off is conveyed through the house by pipes to the radiators, which it heats and which in turn give off heat into the room. In hot water heating the water itself passes through the pipes, through the radiators and back to the boiler again, where the circulation process goes on just so long as there is a demand for heat. No matter how hard the wind blows the flow of steam or water into the radiators is not affected, and if the amount of radiation has been carefully estimated to meet the given conditions of climate and exposure, an even, comfortable temperature will be maintained regardless of outside weather.

A hot water system in a climate that has long cold winters is particularly satisfactory, because the heat stored up in the water will keep the house warm for hours, even though the fire is low, but by the same token it is not quite so quick on picking up as is steam, for it takes longer for the hot water to get going through all the radiators.

Any kind of heater can be equipped with a regulator which, once set, will keep the temperature even and respond to the demands of the weather.

Self-Feeding and Stoking

Some heaters have a self-feeding system, wherein the fuel, usually a small size of coal, is put into a magazine at the top and gradually feeds the fire by gravity, needing refilling only night and morning under ordinary conditions. Of late automatic stokers have been developed, operating a worm drive from a motor, which feeds buckwheat coal continuously into the fire, at a predetermined speed, the hopper being filled in the morning, and at night, if needed. Some of these stokers are also equipped to remove the ashes in the same way.

We are hearing more and more about the merits of oil heaters and the improvements made in the last year or two have done much to increase their popularity. Where gas is available at a reasonable rate, gas house heating is clean, quick and convenient. Both these methods of heating are decidedly worth looking into by any householder who is building a new home or whose experiences of this winter may have convinced him that a new heater would be necessary next year.

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THE HOME FORUM

Speaking of Many Things

HOW slender is that vase containing the precious elixir of inspiration! It is like the "lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say it lightens." It by itself is nothing, yet combined with reason, and that elusive quality misnamed technique, it becomes Art in one of its various stages. No one who attempts to imprison thoughts upon the printed page is stranger to it. No one who has known that delicious state of literary abandon, when the pen races across the paper, thought flowing upon thought, word upon word, but has looked upon its face.

No one who has labored hour after hour striving vainly to fit polished phrase upon phrase but has felt the need of its libations. It is as faithless as the first vagrant breeze of early morn that creeps in across the fields, stirs the flowers and is—gone. It is as true as the mocking bird that came every night at twilight to pour forth its melody from the elm beside my window for so long a time. To these favored ones inspiration is vaguely one with work and play, it merges into a verdant whole as they lower their pen, and it plays upon them as the pianist plays upon the keys of his instrument. They themselves are the instrument of a message, and the message is greater than they.

It was not my intention to wander at this length upon a subject with which I am so carelessly acquainted. I have meant rather, as my title points out, to remark upon many things. Things which taken by themselves alone are of little or no import but (such is the naïveté of writers) as a whole seem to me, incongruously enough, related to inspiration.

I have not forgotten the experience attendant upon the rebuilding of an old house. I believe it will always remain with me as one of those things of which I have spoken, better remembered than talked about. Yet somehow it does not seem out of place to recall it here.

We found the empty house of which I speak early one fall; I believe it was near the hour of twilight. It was a perfect setting even to the leaves upon the doorstep for the poem:

"Little Sunset House of Hearts,
Standing all alone;
I could come and sweep the leaves
From your stepping stone!"

Having need of shelter for the coming winter, and a great deal of the impetuosity of youth, the next morning we made the little house ours. Like most houses that have stood idle for a long time, there was a great deal of repairing to be done. Bravely I started out in overalls with hammer and nails and a saw. I shall pass lightly over unfortunate details and merely say that I compromised after a morning's endeavor, and secured the village carpenter from the valley below.

He was an old man, this worker in wood, and since all carpenters interest me, I particularly watched this one. I noted the loving pride with which he inserted an oak beam where he had removed a partition to make two rooms into one. I watched with a careful interest how gently he passed a hand over a pine board which he had planed to glassy smoothness. All this foreshadowed a very definite something to me. One evening he spent the night at the house with us, and after dinner we sat about in the mellow candlelight while the Younger One played for us upon an old grand piano having one strident key. It was not peaceful music, but rather the song of one not only of the world but in it. It was fire and endeavor, struggle and triumph, a crashing dam of emotion that would stand no brooking.

All through this my carpenter said nothing. In the three weeks that I had known him he had not spoken twenty words to me, beyond those pertaining to his work. Finally our musician modulated into an old Welsh melody played, I knew, because of my fondness for it. (Ah, the things I have written under its flow!) I looked across then to my carpenter having no need of shelter. He sat with moist eyes gazing smilingly into the fire. When the last silver notes had passed into silence, he raised his white head and looked at me.

"Well?" I said.

"I think," he replied, "that bedroom should be painted blue."

That answer did not seem strange to me, no more so than that I had meditated upon a sonnet. The music had sent us both into our respective realms, me to the building of a poem, him to the building of a house.

There are so many things within the confines of experience unrelated, as this seems to be, to inspiration, and yet it is no easy task to say how curiously they intermingle. Beauty and fineness are found in strange places. A bird's song, vague pictures all, "the silken uncertain rustling of a purple curtain," from these intangible transitory things come the tangible expressions of great art. It is a fine thing to arrive at that sensitive state of thought where one can sit, even though it must be theoretically, and watch the world rush by.

I do not disparage the benefits of travel as Thoreau did. Yet he proved conclusively that it need not be an essential requirement of the artist. It is well to see the trees upon the seven hills of Rome, if it be only to return and write of the weeping willow in your own back yard. There are hand clasps in Italy one would not miss. There are smiles in Vienna not to be forgone; and a little lake in Scotland is commemorated by a song that was well worth all the rain in London Town.

Easy enough to write of an incident here and recall a memory there, but more than these things, and greater than these things, may be the song of the singer and the vision of the seer.

"Let us return," the poetess says, "to some lovely temple, tenantless, long since, that once was sweet with chivering brass." It is in this manner for the most part essays are written and songs are sung. It is the returning when all is washed away save the intangible things, such as the shimmer of silver in the moonlight, and the soft velvety feel of ancient brass. It is not easy to forget black sands where phosphorus waves beat down, though the reason for which we were there has long ceased to be. It is hard to recall the need that drove us into the Mohave, but I remember the sunrise every morning, when the mocking bird awakes me.

Yes, there are "many things." I might fill the page with an unrelated column of them and call it a symphony of poetic inspiration. There would be a meaning there if one cared to search for it. But, let these suffice, and in this way let us part, having considered them, not sentimentally, but rather in the way of respect for that which is lovely altogether, though alone. J. C. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Editorial Board.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . $10.00 Three months $2.25 Six months . $4.50 One month . . 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages . . . 2 cents
16 to 22 pages . . . 3 cents
24 to 30 pages . . . 4 cents
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Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA SENTINELLE DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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The Ever-Changing Sahara

Because, in our school geographies, the deserts were invariably tinted saffron, we have become accustomed to speak of them as "yellow." But the Sahara, though frequently tawny in spots, runs through the whole gamut of colors. In the early morning it is a dirty bluish gray, of much the same tone as the refuse from a soda-ash manufactory; but as the sun rises it becomes a dazzling white, like drifted snow, so glaring that the eyes must be protected with tinted glasses. Under certain atmospheric conditions, however, I have seen the outcropping rocks of the hammada become as red as the walls of the Grand Cañon. But the desert assumes its loveliest tints with the approach of nightfall, when it gradually changes from white to vivid orange, to blue, to amethyst, to deepest purple. Then, when the stars come out, it changes to gray again, an indescribably soft and misty gray, like smoky chiffon over silver tissue.

Far from being monotonous, the dunes present a . . . variety of form, their sweep of line and beauty of contour being in singular harmony with the wild, free life of the desert. I have remarked before that they can best be likened to a sea, for the wind which blows almost incessantly across these wastes has left the sand in waves and combers, arrested in the very act of breaking and stricken into immobility. . . . But when the wind rises to a gale . . . the dunes begin to move, or, as the Arabs term it, to "walk." The word is highly descriptive, for the whispering of the sand as it tumbles along, and the rapid changes which take place in the shape of the drifts, their crests melting and smoking in the wind, give the impression that the whole landscape is in motion.—E. ALEXANDER POWELL, in "In Barbary."

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Párky and Vuřty. From an Engraving by Stanley Anderson

Kandy

Flame of the forest is scarlet with spring
On Kandy's winding road, a color feast,
With trimming of bamboo, and palms, and priest
In yellow togs, the road inclining—
Gradually lifts to where wide circles bring
Within the view that venerable beast,
The burden bearer on roads in the East,
—A loose-hung elephant comes lumbering.

Bronze, pretty, half-nude children waving hands
Offer bright blossoms in the morning's glow,
Paddy is golden in the valley lands,
And in the Indian blue clouds mount like snow
Where congregates, screaming his sharp demands,
That rogue of rogues that sly, sleek, blue crow.

—ALICE HUNT BARTLETT, in *Voices: A Journal of Verse.*

Czechoslovakia's Own Artist

We discovered that the Moravian painter, Joza Uprka, who, more than any other man, has preserved for posterity a record of the Moravian and Slovak country folk, lives within the township of Hava. For many years Uprka has devoted himself almost exclusively to recording on his canvases a peasant life which is slowly passing and destined never to return. Uprka's art has long since achieved world-wide fame. At home he is a national figure; and his most famous paintings, reproduced on postcards, are on sale at every railway newsstand and every stationery shop.

One of our company who had known the painter for many years suggested that we pay him a visit; in spite of Uprka's known distaste for seeing visitors and suffering fruitless interruption in his work we decided to act on this suggestion. A mile or two from the village, in the center of the wide valley, we arrived at his place. It was surrounded by a sort of stockade, a ten-foot fence encompassing a margin of trees and shrubs impenetrable to the eye. The immense gate to the little domain was securely locked, and it bore the sign "Vicious Dogs." At this outward display of inhospitality we felt ourselves far from welcome, but after repeated rings, supplemented by loud "hellos," a servant made his appearance and, upon learning our identity, swung open the gate and bade us enter. The large, square villa is set in spacious grounds, and protected from the noise of the world by its isolation and from its gaze by a screen of woods.

We were received by the painter with the greatest cordiality. Conducted to the spacious studio on the second floor, where we were made to feel at home, we talked about art, the peasants, and our Czechoslovak journey, our own artist seizing the opportunity to make a drawing of the master. The studio was hung with many of Uprka's best-known canvases, and on his easel rested a half-finished picture. The deep windows of the room opened on a balcony from which a mountain chain immediately leapt in a glorious panorama. In the brilliance of the clear morning sun the mountains seemed bare of foliage, the valley of yellow grain and the barren mountain beyond bearing every resemblance to a landscape in Spain. The White Carpathians derive their name not from snow but from their silvery aspect. Their light-gray outlines worked into filigree by the blue shadows in their clefts give them the appearance of silvery lace. We had wondered why the painter chose for his place of residence the level floor of a valley, but the reason was now obvious: on either hand he looked out upon the hills from whence, no doubt, came his inspirational help. The morning was still young, but nothing would satisfy the painter but that we should adjourn to the garden. . . .

And there in the shade of the trees under these happy auspices we continued our discussion of art and his own sphere of it in particular. Since, in the battle between realists and impressionists, he has been a storm center, we plied him with questions concerning his own attitude toward the subject. After all, he told us, he was indifferent to the modernists' opinion of his work. His satisfaction rested in the knowledge that in his works of realism he . . . was preserving through a medium which anybody could understand the artistic expression of the Czechoslovak peasant in dress and pageantry. In another generation this . . . may have disappeared, and if it is not put in enduring form now the world may forever lose the beauty and feeling born of a spontaneous passion for color and form. This love of color and art is so inherent in the Slavic nature that it has found articulation in the frescoes of cottage interiors, in decorative pottery, an industry in many centers, and in the richly adorned costumes of men and women. The geographical differences in art and costume design throughout Czechoslovakia, he pointed out, are a result of cultural direction; the Czechs drew their culture from western Europe, while the Slovaks and Ruthenes were influenced by Byzantine civilization. The Ruthenian national costume convincingly bears out this theory, for its design is almost entirely geometric.—ROBERT MORSS MCBAIN, in "Romantic Czechoslovakia."

OF LATE years Mr. Stanley Anderson has shown an increased interest in engraving. In subject matter he has become more elastic. He seeks scenes and people in foreign lands which he translates on the copper often with a welcome spice of humor.

For the print here shown he has gone to Prague, the city of a hundred spires, which has proved an eldorado for many an artist. In one of the quiet corners of the city, Mr. Anderson has found the old woman of the picture intent on cooking over her small stove. It is with very human interest one looks into her wrinkled face as she attentively turns the "vuřty" in her tilted pan. For the information of the reader it may be said that "vuřty" are small sausages or saveloys, and "párky" are small rolls to be eaten with them. These local specialties in Prague, as elsewhere, generally find a ready sale.

"Párky and Vuřty" is a valuable addition to Stanley Anderson's gallery of "genre" prints. The scenes of these prints are studied with sympathy and observation, and transferred to the plate with rare skill.

Une Bonne Mesure

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON PAYAIT autrefois avec de l'or et de l'argent que l'on pesait; de sorte que les gens engagés dans un commerce quelconque portaient avec eux une balance et différents poids dans une poche, ou dans un sac. Ceux qui étaient enclins à être malhonnêtes portaient deux sortes de poids, les plus légers pour acheter, les plus lourds pour vendre. La loi de Moïse défendait strictement l'emploi de faux poids et de fausses mesures de toute espèce. Ainsi elle prescrivait: "Tu n'auras point dans ton sac deux sortes de pierres à peser, une grande et une petite." Le prophète Michée disait des gens qui diminuaient le volume des mesures qu'ils le faisaient iniquement, et il condamnait ceux qui portaient de faux poids dans leur sac.

Dans le Sermon sur la Montagne, Jésus montra que les hommes sont justiciables non seulement de la loi morale, mais aussi de la loi spirituelle et éternelle. Il dit: "On se servira pour vous de la mesure avec laquelle vous mesurez," et: "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes vous fassent, faites-le-leur aussi vous-mêmes." La loi de Moïse visait la justice civile—les prophètes demandaient qu'on agisse justement; mais l'évangile de Christ Jésus requiert des intentions honnêtes, proportionnées aux exigences plus élevées de l'intelligence spirituelle. Ainsi Jésus engagea ses disciples à donner plus qu'une exacte mesure, et il indiqua les bienfaits que l'on dériverait d'une telle pratique. "Donnez," dit-il, "et on vous donnera: on versera dans votre sein une bonne mesure, pressée, secouée, et qui débordera."

Du commencement à la fin, Jésus enseigna et démontra la libéralité; il désirait que les hommes aient la vie en abondance, qu'ils donnent gratuitement, qu'ils fassent le bien sans restrictions; il les engagea à aimer leurs ennemis, à prêter sans espoir de retour, à donner leur manteau s'il y avait nécessité. Il leur demanda d'exercer l'hospitalité envers les étrangers, de guérir les malades et d'aider les pauvres; de pardonner et d'oublier les injustices, et en toute occasion de surmonter le mal par le bien. Selon les calculs humains, donner de ce que l'on possède la mesure que réclame l'évangile, c'est positivement s'appauvrir; mais Jésus est venu pour faire connaître le Père aux hommes et leur montrer la mesure inépuisable des bonnes choses qui attendent ceux qui parviendront à la perception de leur relation spirituelle avec Dieu. Jésus est venu pour ôter le péché du monde—pour le démasquer et en détruire le sens dans la conscience individuelle. C'est ainsi qu'il guérit les multitudes, embrassa tout le genre humain dans ses béatitudes et pria pour tous ceux qui deviendraient ses disciples dans tous les temps à venir. La "bonne mesure" de choses spirituelles que Jésus donna continuellement débordait de bénédictions. "Par la grandeur de sa vie humaine," dit Mrs. Eddy à la page 54 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, "il démontra la vie divine. Grâce à la plénitude de sa pure affection, il défiait l'Amour. Avec l'affluence de la Vérité, il vainquit l'erreur."

Jésus aurait-il pu manifester la majesté, la gloire et la grandeur de la Vie, de la Vérité et de l'Amour infinis, avec une mesure diminuée, se bornant à la lettre de la loi morale? Non, la loi et les prophéties annoncèrent toujours une plus grande mesure de grâce, une intelligence plus complète de la bonté de Dieu et, dans la vie de chacun, une expérience plus ample de la spiritualité et de la félicité. Elles présentèrent la farine et l'huile en tant seulement que symbole au moyen duquel le levain de la Vérité purgerait la loi des cérémonies et des rites morts et donnerait aux hommes le pain vivant de l'intelligence spirituelle et du gouvernement divin. C'est de cette manière que la loi et les prophéties s'accomplirent en la venue du Messie. Leur signification spirituelle seule était d'importance vitale pour le Maître, et il l'alliait à l'évangile du royaume des cieux. Il mit en lumière la robe sans couture de la vraie justice.

En faisant des recherches sur la signification des Ecritures et sur leur interprétation, Mrs. Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, discerna le Principe et la règle au moyen desquels le Maître put accomplir ses œuvres merveilleuses et démontrer "la grandeur de sa vie humaine." Elle dit (*ibid.*, p. 174): "La Vérité est révélée. Il n'y a qu'à la mettre en pratique." En pratiquant la Vérité, nous acquérons la connaissance de son affluence. En surmontant les erreurs et les limitations du sens matériel, nous cessons d'employer les différents poids et les petites mesures de la croyance tant dans le bien que dans le mal, et nous ne reconnaissons qu'une norme de valeur, et nous cherchons à faire prévaloir le bien seul dans notre vie, imitant la libéralité de la bonté et de l'amour de Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne aide l'humanité à s'apercevoir que les ressources de Dieu sont infinies, et que l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu reflète l'abondance et par conséquent ne doit pas hésiter à donner une bonne mesure de ce qu'il peut avoir à donner, à vendre ou à échanger. La vérité de l'être, comprise et démontrée, établit la loyauté dans les transactions commerciales, des lois conformes à l'équité, et de plus elle porte à faire des legs généreux. Jamais, dans toute l'histoire du monde, on n'a dépensé d'aussi grandes sommes d'argent pour le bien-être général et l'encouragement de la paix et de la bonne volonté. D'où vient cette effusion, ce débordement de bonne choses? C'est la démonstration dans une mesure toujours croissante de "l'affluence de la Vérité," car les hommes apprennent partout, ainsi que la Science Chrétienne l'enseigne (*ibid.*, p. 79), que "Donner ne nous appauvrit pas dans le service de notre Créateur, et ne pas donner ne nous enrichit pas."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

To a Chintz Printer

The patterns pressed
On courtly silk may fade,
But I have heard that chintz—
In skill of ancient art—
Will wear to richness through the years.
I write at once to ask
Just how such prints are made,
For I would set indelibly
These morning colors of my heart.

HELLENE SEAMAN.

By the Thames

On a day in winter the Thames wound its silver way past Goring and Streatley to Pangbourne. It skirted gently sloping hills where the sun was flinging fiery and golden torches on uplands of beech and oak trees. Occasionally, green fields found their way to the water's edge, and a country house surrounded by its Old World garden, as some queen surrounded by her court, peeped into the water to discover how the winter suited her, or put forth a tentative white landing stage as a dainty foot, to feel the water.

At Basildon reach the river swept onward, wider, wilder, and more wind ruffled, and the wind stitched together patches of pearl gray clouds, and torn fragments of blue, until the stream turned dreamily round the foot of Marsh woods and the Chilterns. Dreamily? What else could it do with such color to bathe in? And then the water took unto itself the still yet glowing mystery of a Scottish loch—a loch aglow with tawny orange and red and purple—and skirted, daintily, islets whose tall silver birch trunks etched themselves in stark outline of graceful reflection.

Further along, and the hills receded; trees more separately took up the chords and rippling cadences of color. The river found itself a mirror for a single oak, whose giant arms peeped from between minted golden leaves, reveling in their newly revealed strength. Silver birches, or multicolored birches which quivering in every movement of wind peeped at themselves in the mirror, line for line in the water. A deep thatched cottage white and russet could not restrain its curiosity about itself, and discovered its own well-proportioned lines painted at its feet.

And so the river reached Whitchurch weir, and tumbled over like a laughing child released for play. And as it straightened itself out and flowed, oh so demurely, onward, the evening haze framed a cameo of tree crowned islet, and smooth flowing stream, that must have been one of the loveliest on that whole lovely reach of the river.

Good Measure

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORMERLY, gold and silver were paid over by weight; so that persons employed in business of any kind carried with them a pair of scales, and different weights in a pouch or bag. Those disposed to be dishonest carried two sets of weights, the lighter to sell with and the heavier to buy with. The Mosaic law strictly prohibited false weights and measures of every kind, and commanded, "Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights, a great and a small." The prophet Micah called scant measure abominable, and denounced those who carried a bag of deceitful weights.

In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus showed that men are amenable not only to the moral law, but to eternal spiritual law. He said, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again"; and, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The Mosaic law aimed at civil justice—the prophets asked for just dealings; but the gospel of Christ Jesus required honest purposes measured by the higher demands of spiritual understanding. Jesus also urged his followers to give more than an exact measure, and showed the blessings to be derived from such a practice. "Give," he said, "and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."

From first to last Jesus taught and demonstrated bountifulness; he wanted people to live abundantly, to give freely, to do good unstintingly; he urged them to love their enemies, to lend without thought of return, to give one's cloak if need be. He asked them to show hospitality to the stranger; to heal the sick and help the poor; to forgive and forget injuries, and at all times to overcome evil with good. According to human calculation, to give the gospel measure of what one had might leave one impoverished; but Jesus came to show men the Father and the inexhaustible measure of good things awaiting those who should come into the recognition of their spiritual relationship with Him. He came to take away the sin of the world—to unmask it and to destroy the sense of it in individual consciousness. In like manner he healed the multitudes, included all mankind in his Beatitudes, and prayed for all those who should become his followers, throughout the ages to come. The "good measure" of spiritual things which Jesus gave always was "running over" with blessings. "Through the magnitude of his human life," Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 54), "he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love. With the affluence of Truth, he vanquished error."

Could Jesus have shown forth the majesty, glory, and grandeur of infinite Life, Truth, and Love through the scant measure of the letter of the moral law? No; the law and the prophecies always promised a larger measure of grace, a fuller understanding of God's goodness, and a more abundant experience in human life of spiritual living and blessedness. They prepared the meal and the oil only as the symbol through which the leaven of Truth should purge out the dead rites and ceremonies of the law, and give to men the living bread of spiritual understanding and divine guidance. In this manner the law and the prophecies were fulfilled in the coming of the Messiah. Their spiritual meaning only was of vital import to the Master, and this he blended into the gospel of the kingdom of heaven. He brought to light the seamless robe of true righteousness.

Searching into the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures and their interpretation, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discerned the Principle and rule by means of which the Master did his many wonderful works, and demonstrated "the magnitude of his human life." She said (*ibid.*, p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised." Through the practice of Truth we learn of its affluence. Through overcoming the errors and limitations of material sense we no longer use the divers weights and scant measure of belief in both good and evil, but acknowledge only one standard of value and seek the balancing of good alone in our lives, according to the bountifulness of God's loving-kindness.

Christian Science is helping mankind to see that God's resources are infinite, and that man made in God's likeness reflects abundance, and therefore need not hesitate to give in good measure of anything he has to give, sell, or exchange. The truth of being, understood and demonstrated, establishes fair play in business methods, equitable laws, and prompts generous bequests. Never before in the world's history have such vast sums of money been spent for the general welfare and for the promotion of peace and good will. Whence comes this outpouring and running over of good things? It is "the affluence of Truth" being demonstrated in ever increasing measure; for men, everywhere, are learning, as Christian Science teaches (*ibid.*, p. 79), that "giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Rock Habits

I find there is enough of the troglodyte in most persons to make them love the rocks, and the caves and ledges that the air and the rains have carved out of them.

It is hard even for the rocks to keep still in this world of motion, but it takes the hour-hand of many years to mark their progress. What in my childhood we called "the old pennyroyal rock," because pennyroyal always grew beside it, has, in time, crept out of the bank by the roadside three or four feet. When a rock, loosened from its ties in the hills, once becomes a wanderer, it is restless ever after, and stirs in its sleep. Heat and cold expand and contract it, and make it creep down an incline. Hitch your rock to a sunbeam and come back in a hundred years and see how much it has moved. I know a great platform of a rock weighing hundreds of tons, and large enough to build a house upon, that has slid down the hill from the ledges above, and that is pushing a roll of turf before it as a boat pushes a wave. . . .

One of my favorite pastimes from boyhood up, when in my home country in the Catskills, has been to prowl about under the ledges of the dark gray shelving rocks that jut out from the sides of the hills and mountains, often forming a roof over one's head many feet in extent, and now and then sheltering a cool, sweet spring, and more often sheltering the exquisite moss-covered nest of the phoebe-bird. As a boy these ledges appealed to the wild and adventurous. The primitive cave-dweller in me, which is barely skin deep in most boys, found something congenial there; the air smelled good, it seemed fresher and more primitive than the outside air, it was the breath of the rocks and of the everlasting hills. . . . The little niches and miniature recesses in the rocks at the side were so pretty and suggestive, and would have been so useful to a real troglodyte. Of a hot summer Sunday one found the coolness of the heart of the hills in these rocky cells, and in winter one found the air tempered by warmth from the same source. To get down on one's hands and knees and creep through an opening in the rocks where bears and Indians have doubtless crept, or to kindle a fire where one fancies prehistoric fires have burned, or to eat black birch and wintergreens, or a lunch of wild strawberries and bread where Indians have probably often supped on roots or game—what more welcome to a boy than that!—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "The Friendly Rocks."

In the Widener Library in Summer-Time

They are lightly mounting upward,
Flitting up the broad and gleaming stairs
To where, just round the corner, in the green and blue of frescoes, they will vanish.
They are not merely maidens bearing books:
They are airy nymphs of Corot's,
Entering forest glades, in soft colors—misty violet, rose, blues, golden russet.

Is that the music of their song in the distance,
As they dance in the cool depths of the oak's shadows?

MARY E. BURNETT.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Toulouse-Lautrec Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO

WHAT is probably the most comprehensive showing of the work of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec that has ever been gathered together is on exhibition at the Art Institute until Jan. 18.

Then it will go to New York and thence to Paris, where it will be shown at the Louvre.

The two largest works in the exhibition are lent by the Louvre, and the others are from museums, dealers and private collectors in the United States and Europe.

It is now recognized that Toulouse-Lautrec, who was regarded during his lifetime as an eccentric, an amateur, or at best a rather clever illustrator and caricaturist, was a man of unusual ability, a true artist with a penetrating genius for analysis and a superb technical equipment.

Indeed it is doubtful if anyone now painting could express himself adequately in so many moods or in so many techniques. He is equally at home when painting in full color, strongly modeled, or when dashing off sketchy covers for popular music in black and white or black with one or two colors; but such is the quality of his performance that these works seem to be by different persons rather than by one artist working for different objectives.

There is a great deal of originality in his technical methods. In his portraits, for example, he often paints on a sort of porous cardboard with hatchings of brilliant color, sometimes gouache and sometimes thin oil, so that the figure in its three-dimensional effect is built up gradually almost as an etching would be. Then, too, as soon as the requisite expression has been secured, the work is stopped. To many this will give the impression of impatience, of unfinished pictures, fumbling technique; but careful analysis and study will show these opinions to be unfounded. No one could have been more certain of the effect he wished to produce, nor could anyone have worked more painstakingly or directly to get just that effect and no other.

From the beginning to the end of Toulouse-Lautrec's artistic activity, every year but one is represented, from 1883 to 1900. As he gains force and power of expression, attempts new mediums or different techniques and triumphs over their difficulties, a steady progress is easily visible. He was influenced by Degas and also the Japanese, but his work resembles neither the one nor the other. Their points of view interested him and broadened his vision, but he was too much an individual to follow anybody.

Shows Emptiness of Materialism

When he was physically handicapped in his youth, all the powers of a fiery, sensitive and energetic nature were turned into the one channel of artistic expression. Sensitive to possible criticisms of thoughtless people, keenly alive to all visual impressions, goaded by intense introspection, seeking forgetfulness in the glamour of pageantry, and finding no solace, he reveals in all his brilliant work the emptiness of material things and the tawdriness of pageantry. In his representations of the balls, cafés, circuses, theaters and music halls of his time the main characters are generally exaggerated and often caricatured, but they are always recognizable, and many of the notables of that period can be understood best when seen in the work of Toulouse-Lautrec.

There is always charm of color, sometimes extraordinarily brilliant, sometimes delicate and sensitive, always a preoccupation with line of an amazing vitality, always an adequate and often striking design. The design element is the first to be noticed by the layman, for this alone is sufficient to distinguish the artist among his fellows.

The analytical powers of Toulouse-Lautrec have been mentioned. These captivated and at the same time terrified his contemporaries. Hidden inamiabilities, unpleasant secrets were all revealed to his searching pencil. One wonders whether his interests were limited to the materialistic, or whether his powers of analysis were unfitted for discovering latent possibilities of good. His environment, of course, since he rarely left Montmartre, would necessarily limit his subject matter, but the chances are that his bitter temperament permitted him to see only those searching for forgetfulness amid brilliant lights and colors, and the utter futility of the search. This is stamped indelibly on all his Montmartre subjects. We do, nevertheless, in many of his portraits of women, find a kindly, simple treatment which has no malice, but a certain charm. None of these, however, has anything incisive or convincing about it. They are simply straightforward pictures of people, without marked depth of character, painted almost like still-life. It is such subjects as these which he reserves for his delicate color schemes. In his other subjects he had too much to say to limit himself in his means of expression.

As An Illustrator

As an illustrator he is unsurpassed. Drawings in pen and brush, lithographic crayon and charcoal, dashing sketches in black and white gouache on a gray ground, all show the same capable treatment. But the grotesque always has its appeal for him, and whenever the nature of the subject permits, a whimsical treatment will appear with greater freedom of design, and more obvious pleasure in its execution. This is apparent in his magnificent posters.

An art student, glancing at the grotesque lithographs, might make the mistake of thinking that this was a charming sort of expression which could easily be acquired without any particular discipline in drawing. Nothing could be further from the fact, as can be seen from the many conscientious and often painstaking drawings which preceded his freer work.

The Institute has published an illustrated catalogue of the exhibition which is a model of what such catalogues should be.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

A Century of Czechoslovak Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prague, Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAK art from 1830 to 1930 is the subject of the first exhibition held in the recently opened headquarters of the Mánes Society of Czechoslovak Artists. This new gallery, on the right bank of the Vltava (Moldau), with its modern style of architecture forms a strong contrast with the old mill tower behind—typical of the old and new in Prague life. This exhibition gives a much more detailed picture of the development of Czechoslovak art, painting and sculpture during the past century than has been possible hitherto. In its 400 paintings, etchings and sculptures a clear idea of the various changes is given.

Even in the fourteenth century, there existed in this city a union of Czech and German artists, sculptors and goldsmiths for the promotion of the arts, but from then until the thirteenth of the last century very little painting of permanent value was given to the world, with the exception of that done by Skreta, Brandl and Reiner. The reawakening of national expression among the Czechs, a century ago, was not without its effect upon the arts also. In addition to an enthusiastic interest in folklore and folk song, a real Czech national art was defined, which was something more than a mere repetition of the German romantic school. For more than a generation it kept itself too closely linked with nationalism, in the narrow sense of the term, but later it evolved normally through the influence of foreign movements, particularly that of Paris, where so many Czechoslovak artists have studied during the last quarter of a century.

Reproduced by permission of C. E. P., Prague

"The Pied Piper," by Hanus Schwaiger.

Everyday Scenes

Josef Navratil, by his revelation of the beauty of common things, his realistic everyday scenes—e.g. "Men at Table," shown in this exhibition—may be said to have started a movement which was ably continued by Josef Mánes, to whom the foundation of the modern school of Czechoslovak art is generally attributed. He made a definite break with the conventional German art of his period—the '50s—and his gift and technique inspired all those artists with whom he came in contact. In the 15 pictures of his which are shown in this exhibition, though his technique is always excellent, his style ranges from the classic and romantic to the impressionist.

Dearer to the heart of the Czech, though, is Mikuláš Aleš, the painter who devoted himself almost exclusively to themes from Czech history or sketches of Czech life, in which he has shown a delightful turn of humor. "The Hums" gives a very good idea of the art of Aleš; but it is in the Czech National Theater that one must look for his best work—that building which is a monument not only to the inherent faith of a people, but also to Czech art in all its branches. Vojtěch Hynais, examples of whose work are to be seen at the Vienna Opera House, Max Pirner and Hanuš Schwaiger, in addition to making valuable contributions to art itself, were largely instrumental as inspirers of modern art in Prague. Thus, for example, Max Švabinský, the portraitist and water colorist, was a pupil of Pirner, as was also František Šimon, now professor at the Prague Academy, whose etchings are highly valued by collectors throughout the world.

New Self-Reliance

Czech art, which, at the beginning of this century was critical and restless—and expression of the new revolutionary urge pervading the whole cultural life of that time—and which, in the immediate pre-war years, was looking for its inspiration everywhere but at home, was thrown back upon itself by the isolation of the war, and in consequence has developed a new self-confidence. Of the post-war painters, Jan Zrzavý (Zerzavy) stands out most prominently, and of his three examples at this exhibition, "San Salvator in Venice," a small painting in oils, has aroused great interest, particularly on account of its striking color effects. Jožka Úprka, the Moravian painter of peasant costumes and country life generally, is represented by the "Pilgrimage of St. Anton."

Sculpture and architecture also have a prominent place in this exhibition. Myslbek, Preisler, Slavíček and Jan Sturza represent the former. Among the work of the latter are plans and sketches by Jan Kotěra, founder of modern Czech architecture and by his pupils and co-workers, Ladislav Zak, Josef Gočar and Otakar Novotný.

'To See Ourselves'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — At the Ambassadors' Theater, "To See Ourselves," by E. M. Delafield.

Here is a charming little play. Two sisters, the one of today, independent, self-willed, engaged to a delightful, imaginative young Welshman. The other a typical hausfrau, whose life by the side of a husband as prosy as they make them is like stagnant water. A glimpse of romance in the honeymoon; then homecoming, humdrum, habit—and so on for 10 long years. Silently she bears her dreary lot. But in her lurks the thirst for romance, and she finds it in a conversation with her sister's fiance. Overwhelmed by "what might have been," she breaks down. For three days she hides in her chamber; then she picks up life again, settles down to the old existence of habit, and, but for the fact that the husband surprises her with the unthought-of proposal of a little cruise, the world goes on as before.

Not a play of pretense, but one of significance in its utter simplicity, its domestic atmosphere, its gentle irony, its internal truth. Miss Delafield is a chip of the old block; she has the vein, the tenderness, the lightness of touch of her late mother, Mme. de la Pasture, the author of "Peter's Mother."

A delightful evening, full of idyllic joy emphasized by delightful acting. I have no words to praise Miss Marda Vanne, that splendid character-player at length come into her kingdom, nor for Nicholas Hannen, never so happy as when he vivifies the middle-class man. Both were superb, both indicated human life with a subtle undercurrent of humor. The other couple, too, were excellent—Maurice Evans, suave in his Welsh imaginativeness; Miss Helen Spencer, apparently frigid in her matter-of-fact attitude toward life, yet at heart tout ce qu'il y a de plus femme. And then there was the pert little maid of Miss Audrey Cameron that rounded off the fascinating quintet attuned to unison by Frank Vernon, the producer. A winner and no mistake. J. T. G.

Western Art in China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—Two interesting exhibits of western-style art, executed by Chinese artists, have recently been held in North China. The first was a display here of a selection of oil and water-color paintings by K. C. Kuan of Peiping.

Lest China's rich heritage of temples and pagodas may not long survive present-day vandalism, Mr. Kuan has made himself a master of temple architecture and color, in the hope of preserving these famous buildings at least on canvas.

For 14 years Mr. Kuan has studied under foreign artists, and he now is placed among the first of his countrymen who paint according to the rules of Occidental art.

His exhibit contained a number of paintings of temples and palaces in and about Peiping, including a notable one of the Temple of Heaven.

The second exhibition, which was held recently in Tientsin, showed a different style of western art, for this was a display of commercial posters designed by Thomas H. Liang. This was said to be the first exhibition of commercial art seen in North China.

Mr. Liang, who studied at the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., believes that there is a wide field of opportunity for workers in commercial and advertising arts in present-day China. His posters show refreshing originality.

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

One of the Luristan Bronzes Recently Acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Kaleidoscope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

GRANT MITCHELL makes his film début in "Man to Man," a story of a boy's reconciliation with his father, a convict. Mitchell acts the village barber who comes out of prison after 18 years and finds himself accepted as a worthy citizen by everyone except his son, played by Phillips Holmes. Mr. Mitchell's emotional and mental projection of his part is clear-cut and sustained. Lucille Powers, George Marion and Russell Simpson are also in the cast. Alan Dwan directed with fitful effectiveness a scenario whose carburetor skips too frequently.

Terraced Office Building

An office building now under construction at East Fortieth Street, Manhattan, will have more than 30 private terraces for the use of tenants. These terraces range from 30 to 1500 square feet in area and some of them are 500 feet above the pavement level. There will be large facilities for outdoor dining on the fourteenth and fifteenth floors, which will be occupied by the American Bankers' Association.

Percy Crosby

Percy Crosby, who is known chiefly through his comic newspaper serial picture called "Skippy," is exhibiting water colors, drawings, lithographs and etchings at the American-Anderson Galleries, Manhattan. The artist began his career as a court-room artist for the New York Globe when he was 17.

Drawing and Color

John Noble, with long years of solid training behind him, fumes when he sees the cart put before the horse as it so often is today with young painters exhibiting their first canvases. Mr. Noble sighs as he looks at the arms that have no connections with sockets and at hips that are not even distantly related, and recalls the saying at the Beaux-Arts in the old days: "Twenty years to learn to draw; eight hours to learn to paint."

Barrymore's Next Film

John Barrymore has fixed upon Du Maurier's "Trilby" as the source of his next talking picture, with himself as Svengali. Marion Marsh, a little-known player, is cast as Trilby and Carmel Myers is to have a part.

"Bird in Hand"

John Drinkwater's comedy, "Bird in Hand," is now being given its third New York presentation by the Messrs. Shubert. During its first Manhattan engagement it ran for more than a year.

Variety's 25 Years

The theatrical weekly called Variety observed its twenty-fifth anniversary recently with the issue of a 300-page number consisting largely of congratulations. Some of the "ads" were quite pointed, but nothing apparently can disturb the good humor of the owners of this New York publication. Started as a paper devoted to variety entertainers, it has become a trade organ of the whole amusement business with a world-wide news service. Many of the articles in this special number contrast theatrical conditions of then and now. In 1907, Variety printed its first reviews of motion picture entertainment, which was then establishing itself in stores, with a five-cent admission price. The films of those days seldom ran more than five or eight minutes and were usually built on an anecdote or bit of travel. The use of a sustained story that could hold interest for an hour was not to come for some time into general use.

American Academy

The American Academy in Rome announces its annual competitions for fellowships to be awarded in architecture, landscape architecture, musical composition, painting, sculpture and in classical studies. The competitions are open to unmarried men—and in classical studies, to men and women—not more than 30 years old, who are citizens of the United States. The term of each fellowship in architecture, landscape architecture and classics is two years; in painting, sculpture and music, three years. Entries for the competitions will be received up to Feb. 1. Circulars and application blanks may be obtained of Roscoe Guernsey, executive secretary of the academy, at 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

E. C. S.

Recent Films

The following list is offered merely as information. The classifications, being entirely relative, are subject to the reader's judgment.

For the Family

Part-Time Wife. Misleading title for a comedy of matrimonial misunderstanding centering around golf. Made from a story called "The Shopper-Newfounder." With Edmund Lowe, Lelia Hyams and Tommy Clifford.

Reaching for the Moon. Douglas Fairbanks as a go-getting young financier has a laughable and acrobatic romance on shipboard. Bebe Daniels.

Man to Man. Small town melodrama of a youth's reconciliation with his convict father. Grant Mitchell and Phillips Holmes.

The Princess and the Plumber. Sentimental story of European caste distinctions. Charles Farrell and Maurine Sullivan.

Along Came Youth. Charles Rogers as a penurious American youth who masquerades in England as a cook. Stuart Erwin and Frances Dee.

The Third Alarm. Old-time melodrama glorifying firefighters. James Hall, Hobart Bosworth, Anita Louise and Jean Heraholt.

Fighting Through. Conventional western thriller with Ken Maynard, Jean Loff and Carmelita Geraghty.

Rango. In the Sumatran jungle.

Tom Sawyer. Jackie Coogan and Mitzi Green.

Lightnin'. Will Rogers at his best.

Disraeli. George Arliss.

Lincoln. New Griffith film.

Charley's Aunt. Knockabout farce.

Feet First. Harold Lloyd's acrobatic fun.

With Byrd at the South Pole.

Danger Lights. Railroad melodrama.

For Adults

Paid. Joan Crawford in a new version of the old melodrama of a shop girl who married for revenge, "Within the Law."

The Man Who Came Back. Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. Babes in the Woods in a Shanghai underworld drama of regeneration.

The Lash. Richard Barthelmess in a melodramatic story of early California. Mary Astor.

The Devil to Pay. Ronald Coleman as the prodigal who returns jauntily and demands the best of everything. From a story by Frederick Lonsdale.

The Royal Family. Ina Claire in good acting and Fredric March in good mimicry as two members of a theatrical family that mixes histrionics with domesticity. Henrietta Crosman and Mary Brian.

The Criminal Code. Walter Huston and Phillips Holmes in a melodramatic study of the rules of conduct prison inmates set up for themselves.

Min and Bill. Waterfront melodrama.

New Moon. Lawrence Tibbett singing.

Tol'able David. Mountain feud melodrama.

Playboy of Paris. Maurice Chevalier.

Follow the Leader. Ed Wynn's fun.

Viennese Nights. Sentimental operetta.

Remote Control. Gangster travesty.

Morocco. Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich.

The National Board of Review is to hold its annual motion picture conference in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, Jan. 22-24.

The Associated Players of New York City, under the direction of George Henry Trader, recently began their season at Seaford, L. I., with a double bill, "The Last of the Matoskas," with Princess Deerhorn, and "Oscar's Birthday," a farce played in the style of the '90s.

Walter Prichard Eaton is to lead the fourth annual summer theater tour of the Drama League of America, leaving New York, July 4, and visiting England, Germany and Austria for the festivals.

Sheldon Cheney heads a special Drama League tour of the Russian theaters, leaving New York, May 9.

Luristan Bronzes

From fresh sources, objects of primitive manufacture are brought to light each year. Recent discoveries have been so important as to cause certain changes in the mold of art history. Further and further back stretch the æsthetic accomplishments of man, while more and more centers of important developments are being discovered. The Orient seemed remote indeed even half a century ago. To appreciate its designs and compositions, one had to reëstablish canons of taste.

Yet recently we have come upon links which connect the East and West through subtle but unmistakable channels of art expression. Scythian art surprised us but a few years ago with its fantastic bronzes shaped in animal forms. There were features in common with the Chinese, while in certain respects an affinity with classical art was evident. Now another link has been discovered, the Luristan bronzes, nearly 100 specimens of which have been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. More than 50 of these have been sent to the exhibition of Persian art at Burlington House, London.

Luristan is a province of West Persia near Bagdad. The discoveries were found to be accessories of ancient funerary ritual, and have been established somewhere between the years of 1500 and 500 B. C. The authority, Arthur Upham Pope, finds some association between the ideas embodied in these small figures and certain tenets of Zoroastrianism, which began at this period. He points especially to the coupling of animals (vis-à-vis) to symbolize opposing forces of good and evil.

It is the grace of design which makes these antiquities so interesting. Winged bulls, ibex, deer, ducks, horses, lions, etc., are modeled with sensitive grace. Horns, necks, tails are ingeniously curved and twisted. The figures are made slender, elongated, conventionalized. There are different degrees of realism. D. A.

'The Man From Blankley's'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the People's Theater, "The Man From Blankley's," by F. Anstey.

The world of suburbia. The world of snobs. The world of radicals run rampant. The world where they talk of "carriage people." The world where the governess is treated as an object instead of a subject. The world where the drawing-room is papered with a gigantic pattern, where the butler, hired for the day, teaches the master manners. The world, in short, of this modern classic of F. Ansley, revived for the opening of the People's Theater.

The piece is just 30 years old. But, dressed in the period and acted by an all-star cast, it was an auspicious opener for the People's Theater.

Oliver H. P. La Farge, son of John La Farge, is exhibiting landscapes at the Ferargil Galleries, New York.

"Mr. Pim Passes By" will be the first offering of the stock company at the Palm Beach (Fla.) Playhouse, opening Jan. 13.

Brooklyn Society of Etchers

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

FOR the fifteenth season the Brooklyn Museum has welcomed the annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers to its print galleries. The show continues until Feb. 9.

Upward of 400 prints are on view, giving something like a national survey of work by American etchers. The show has an uncommon air of freshness because of a condition made by the museum that none of the prints shall have been exhibited previously in New York City.

It is an eclectic show, with the society again declaring that "it stands for no single tradition and represents no individual school, but that it is working for all serious-minded practitioners of the art who have something to say on copper and are saying it honestly, sincerely and with a humble respect for the great medium through which they speak."

From among the genres one carries away pleasant memories of "Yarns," by Dwight C. Sturges, with its four genial fishermen gathered round the door of a fish house, settling to their own satisfaction the problems of the nation. This picture enforces no story upon the observer, but meets his imagination halfway and engages attention because of direct expression of the artist's thought and feeling through his hand. Peggy Bacon's composition, "Colored Folks," sounds the same good-humored note, as does John Sloan's "Busses, Washington Square," with its crowds maneuvering for a chance to get a seat for the long ride uptown on an afternoon off. Pop Hart, too, belongs to this group of humorous lookers-on at the human comedy. The attitude of these artists offers a reproof, by implication, to the makers of a few of the other prints dealing with similar themes, but badtemperedly, and slapping the gallery visitor in the face with expressions of contempt and disdain.

A Spur to Originality

Frank W. Benson shows four new compositions employing ducks, pintails and huntsmen, which fall into the interesting patterns that have won for this artist a wide popularity and a number of imitators. It is regrettable that there is no way for an artist to stake out a claim for original subject matter in art, but possibly this serves in the long run as an urge for him to seek out ever new nuances of expression for his talents. It is easy enough to grow the flowers once you have the seed, but what a long time it took Luther Burbank to make his seeds perform with any sort of style.

Kenneth Hays Miller achieves the detached mood in his picturing of city types. He neither likes nor dislikes these new Amazons of business, able to maintain their foothold in the subway by sheer muscularity. Martin Lewis, on the other hand, waxes merry over the new patterns into which the homing groups break as they hurry through the rain or go their ways blithely in silhouette against the afternoon sunshine, as in "Shadow Dance."

The Canyons of Manhattan

There are many treatments of the Manhattan skyscraper theme among these prints, but not all the artists have anything of their own to add to the amazing new vistas provided by these man-made canyons. One man with something to say for himself is William Meyerowitz, whose "Manhattan" does what seven camera men could not do if they stood on their heads—brings an organization of planes, lines and masses out of a chop suey of architecture. Similarly, P. T. Jensen detects a rhythm of patterns in "North of the Bridge."

Art, one likes to think, begins where imitation leaves off—whether it is imitation in the form of copying nature or imitation in the form of adopting another man's ideas. Thus F. A. Ewing transcends the dull facts in "Adirondacks Pig House," and gives us the very flavor of the rural scene. There is insight and adaptability in Lucille Douglas's appreciative studies of the monumental works of early Chinese artisans, such as "Elephant Terrace" and "Royal Stairway." Margaret Manuel's "Early Morning, Duck Island," is instinct with poetry. Polly Knapp Hill, in "Ballyhoo," reports with giggles the oddities of sideshow types.

Remembered in Passing

And thus a dozen persons might wander through the corridors of the museum print department and draw a dozen other assortments of likable prints, according to their individual tastes. Most persons, we venture to say, will notice among many other fine things the rich orientalism of W. S. Bagdatopoulos's "Kashmeri Shepherd," the stirring mass and thrust of Gifford Beals's "Spreading Nets," the finished craftsmanship of W. H. W. Bicknell's "Franklin," the serene space relations of Cornelis Botke's "The Desert," the joy in all growing things in George Elbert Burr's "Paradise Valley," the puckishness of Harrison Cady's "Yellow Mountains," the conveyance of mood in Samuel Chamberlain's "Towers of Senlis," the primal emotion of John E. Costigan's "Old Willow Tree," the full-breathing simplicity of Sears Gallaghers' "Winter, New England," the spiral of dashing movement in Armin Hansen's "Cowboy Sport," the hearty lyricism of Childe Hassam's "Big Cedar," the provocative abstractionisms of Charles E. Heil's "Girl and Pelican," Alfred Hutty's complete essentializing of nature in "Topping My Hill," Troy Kinney's evocation of a nymph out of the smoke and mist above a great city, Max Kuehne's encompassing of complicated third dimensional landscape in "Rocky Net, Gloucester," F. Luis Mora's kindly pictorial treatment of the figures of "Children of Turquoise Land," Carl J. Nordell's poetizing summary of a scene in "Pine Dell," Albert Sterner's tragic power in "Unmasking," and many another, not forgetting the memorial group by Henry B. Shope, to whom nature was ever in a singing mood.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THE GREEN PASTURES — Pulitzer Prize Play — Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30 — MANSFIELD THEATER

CIVIC REPERTORY — 14th Street and 8th Avenue — Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30 — Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50 — EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director — Monday Eve., Jan. 12, "Sunny Morning" and "Women Have Their Way"; Tues. Eve., "Siegfried"; Wed. Eve., "Alison's House."

BROWN BUDDIES with BILL ROBINSON, ADELAIDE HALL — Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Best Seats $2.50 — Evenings at 8:30 — LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St. Tel. WI 7-2219

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun. JOE COOK in His Newest Revue "FINE AND DANDY" — ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 7963 — Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 — 326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

WILLIAM BOLITHO'S Play OVERTURE — LONGACRE Thea., W. 48th St. Lac. 4-6626 — Evs. 8:50 Matinees Today and Wed., 2:40

"The Season's Finest Novelty" "FIRST NIGHT" — "DIVERTING and DIFFERENT" —Evening Telegram — ELTINGE W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Helen Hayes in Petticoat Influence — EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE 6-5979 — Evs. 8:30 Matinees Today, Wed., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS Elizabeth, the Queen — MARTIN BECK THEATRE 45th Street, West of 8th Avenue — Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

MIDNIGHT — GUILD THEATRE 52nd, West of Broadway — Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:50

SHUBERT THEA., 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY — Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30 — A New Charming Musical Play MEET MY SISTER

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th St. West of Broadway — Miss BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE — Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The Actor-Managers, Inc., presents RUTH DRAPER in her Original Character Sketches — PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY — COMEDY THEA. 41st, East of B'way. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30 — Evs. 8:30 — Sun., Tues., Wed. and Fri.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — PARAMOUNT THEATRE — DECEMBER 29-30-31 — Marilyn Miller in "SUNNY"

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

CANDLE-LIGHT CONCERT — NEXT MON. 8:15 P.M. Jordan Hall — 18th Century Symphony Orchestra — RAFFAELE MARTINO, Cond. HEINRICH GEBHARD, Soloist — VIVALDI CONCERTO — 4 Pianos and Orchestra — $1.50 $1.00 75c

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Chicago Civic Opera Company — Monday, January 26 — Two Weeks' Engagement — TICKET SALE OPENS AT THE BOSTON OPERA HOUSE MONDAY, JANUARY 19 — Prices: $7, $6.50, $6, $5.50, $5, $4.50, $4, $3, $2.50, $2 (tax exempt)

Aaron Richmond presents in JORDAN HALL — WED. EVE., JAN. 14 IGOR GORIN — Baritone — 1st Boston Appearance — THURS. EVE., JAN. 15 — Lieder Program — WERRENRATH — Schubert, Brahms and Wolf (with comments) — "Young Peoples Concerts" — SCHELLING — Orchestra—Lantern Slides—Talks — 1st Prog. Sat. A. M., Jan. 17 — Piano Recital—MARJORIE CHURCH — MON. EVE., JAN. 19 (Baldwin) — Tickets for the above at Box Office

Scenes from American Life — WATERCOLORS by Marion C. Whiteside — and BLOCK PRINTS by Chas. W. Smith — Grace Horne's Galleries — 446 STUART STREET AT DARTMOUTH BOSTON

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Evs. 8:15—Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Ken. 1300 — "SOLID SOUTH" — This Season's Broadway Farce Comedy Success

JORDAN HALL SAT. AFT. Jan. 17 at 3 — MYRA HESS — "The greatest living woman exponent of the keyboard—with few male equals." —N. Y. World. — Mgt. Anita Davis-Chase — Tickets Now at Box Office

SELECTED ETCHINGS — FROM FINE PRINTS OF THE YEAR — An Important Exhibition of the Selected Prints Published in the Year by Leading Etchers of the Day.

BENSON ..... Here They Come — BRISCOE ..... At the Tiller — BLAMPIED ..... The Old Complaint — HEINTZELMAN. Scene De Music Hall — GRAY ..... St. Georges Channel — HASSAM ..... The Big Cedar — WEST ..... Heavy Going — LEWIS ..... Glow of the City — EBY ..... The Freshet — ANDERSON Morning on the Seine — VAN ABBE. The Plaintiff's Case — ARMS ..... Abside de la Cathedral Troyes — KINNEY ... The Sun Shower — RUSHBURY Old Port Marseilles

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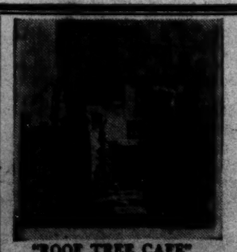

"ROOF TREE CAFE" Etching by EARL HORTER

January Exhibitions — Philadelphia Society of Etchers — Little Theatre Company — Karl Anderson — American Society of Miniature Painters — Mildred Rackley — GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES — 15 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

Katherine B. Hamill — Offering professional training in technical drama. — DICTION VOICE PUBLIC SPEAKING BIBLE READING — Specializing in Children's Department — 2300 S. Figueroa, Studio 9 WE. 0432 — LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Exhibition of Paintings by JESSIE ARMS and CORNELIS BOTKE — Stendahl Art Galleries — AMBASSADOR HOTEL, LOS ANGELES — During January, 1931

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Translation of Musical Books

By ERIC BLOM

LONDON

REVIEWING my translation of Richard Specht's book on Brahms in The Christian Science Monitor last summer, Mr. Haddon Squire foretold that "the pleasure of some readers will be disturbed by a style that indulges in orgies of adjectives and adverbs."

He is kind enough, however, to say concerning my share in the work that "one guesses that many a high-flown metaphor has flown still higher in the original German."

Mr. Squire is right: it has. The fact that I undertook the translation is surely proof enough of my admiration for Professor Specht's work, but my experience induces me to urge translators of musical books to insist on the greatest possible linguistic freedom while on their part they maintain the strictest fidelity to the original in every other respect. There is no doubt that quite a number of important foreign books on music, and particularly German books, have been ruined in their English translations by too great a regard for the author's phraseology.

As a rule translations from the Latin languages are more successful than those from the German, for the simple reason that they are almost invariably written with clarity and precision. With French, indeed, it is sometimes the apparent ease of the task that ensnares the English writer, who is often tempted to use an English word of French derivation as the equivalent for that from which it is derived, regardless of the fact that most words of this kind have acquired a new shade of meaning in the process.

The Cult of Obscurity

With German authors, on the other hand, the difficulty is the ineradicable notion apparently held by many that an obscure sentence is preferable to a clear one. The normal writer's care to make himself understood is set aside for the perverse pleasure of being difficult to understand. This high endeavor, of course, often results in complete unintelligibility.

Professor Specht cannot be accused of obscurity of thought. I never had occasion to question his meaning, though here and there I had to clarify it first in my own thought. But it would be impossible to acquit him of having drawn extravagantly upon the resources of his language and even risked an overdraft to the tune of a handsome amount of foreign and nonexistent words. His writing is in fact a very potpourri of metaphors, a veritable harlequinade of images.

It may amuse Mr. Haddon Squire's readers to see a few samples of the exuberant style he so shrewdly suspected in Professor Specht's book, despite my efforts to chasten it. At the same time I hope to justify my method of taming the bold, unbiddable children of the author's fancy and to throw out a hint or two of what my ideal of translation amounts to—whatever my actual achievement may be.

Adjectives

First, as to adjectives. It appears that to a German reader an unqualified noun means nothing. It is not enough, for instance, to compare a Brahms song to a string of diamonds; they must be called sparkling diamonds, and one has some cause to be grateful that Specht does not talk of dazzling, glittering, sparkling diamonds, for he has a strange fondness for piling up adjectives which often all mean the same thing. A neat specimen appears on page 109 of the original, where he strings together "fesselloser, befreiter, ungehemmter," where he simply means, as I put it, "more freely." Adjectives and nouns, too, frequently overlap, as in "servile Unterwürfigkeit." The foreign word is dragged in to qualify a German term which means "servility." Thus Specht's phrase, in a literal version, becomes "servile servility" and might as well have been "unterwürfige Unterwürfigkeit" in the original.

This brings me to the author's copious use of foreign words, which he forces into the framework of the German language with the ruthlessness of Procrustes. Here is a pretty collection: Disziplinen, Intentionen, Fingertraining, ominös, seriös, bravurös, Konstrukteur (why not Konstruktör?), intensiv, agitatorisch, Ranküne, Velleität, exhibitionistisch and, most rich and strange of all, sich-encanaillieren. This device to enrich the vocabulary is employed whenever the latter gives out and home manufacture is at a standstill. Our Erstaunen at this trouvailliosity knows no finale.

As a rule, however, the indigenous factory works overtime. A German author can always produce any number of new words and compounds not to be found in any dictionary. Useful prefixes like ver- and be- are especially fertile in such offspring, some of which appear to good purpose, some merely in the way of extravagant ornament.

A Romantic Language

German is a romantic language: the more its writers indulge in a phantasmagoria of nebulous terms, indefinite verbal atmospheres and quasiphilosophical disquisitions, the better its readers and reviewers like it. Richard Specht's book abounds in the pretty conceits which to a German reader yield satisfaction in the resourcefulness of his language and give him no qualms whatever about the ways and means by which the resources are gained. As a matter of fact, they are too often gained at a sacrifice of taste and common sense. To translate literally in such cases as those who turn musical books from German into English have been too apt to do in the past, is to scare away readers of discernment—and even musicians are sometimes that.

A widespread German literary fault that is very difficult to overcome in translation is that of qualifying a statement as soon as it has been made. It is significant that the German vocabulary teems with qualifying words, such as freilich, allerdings, übringens, eben, zwar, for which English is hard put to it to find equivalents. Here the choice is between reproducing the author exactly, thus letting him take the responsibility, and interfering quite drastically with the blue pencil.

Linguistic Exuberance

Linguistic exuberance leads to all sorts of inflations. The most common, perhaps, is the use of big words for small matters. Specht's application of the word Epoche is typical: he is capable of writing about the epoch at which Brahms began to grow his beard, the epoch at which he discovered his preference for socks to stockings, or what not. But worst of all, it brings about contradictions in terms and in ideas. A phrase like "zentaurisch tatsig" is richly descriptive, but the translator has to remember that Centaurs have hoofs, not paws. He has to be on his guard against "rows of wholly concealed bars, half hidden between" something or other (page 292, German edition), to think twice about a passage that is "accelerated and at the same time retarded" (ibid. page 226), and to let the author down as gently as possible when he is discovered saying in one sentence that Brahms "never quite succeeded" in this or that, and telling us in the very next what happened when he "completely succeeded" in the same thing (ibid. page 309).

But I lose my thesis in a labyrinth of instances. Restating my leading motif, I repeat that the translator of a musical book, as of any other, must have the courage to abide by the idiosyncrasies of his language and to twist the original author's letter accordingly without distorting his thought. Perhaps one more example may be permitted. I have let myself be tempted again and have recently Englished the late Adolf Weissmann's little book, "Die Entgötterung der Musik." The title was a poser: it could not very well be rendered as "The dedivinification of Music," and it is now to be called "Music Come to Earth." This was a stroke of genius, not, needless to say, on my part, but on my publisher's, for it reflects exactly the author's notion by means of a striking English phrase that has no literal resemblance to the original title. But it is not enough for a heading alone to be thus distinguished; the whole book ought to be treated in in the same way. That means that we expect a work of art from a translator of a musical book as well as a work of technical knowledge. And why not? We have had enough foreign musical literature dealt with as Puck dealt with Bottom the weaver ("Bless thee, Bottom, thou art translated!") and must never again tolerate the transformation of a lout into an ass.

Theme Songs of Peace

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

FOR the practical needs of a film which is being played in Paris and in Nice in German and French versions, an international competition of composition an interpretation has been held. The competition was based on a sort of hymn of world pacification, an international song of harmony and peace. The jury found itself confronted by compositions of diverse inspiration. Of course, for the film that is to reproduce the work of the prize winner, they had to choose a simple, easy melody that at first go could "catch" the public and be easily retained. Belgium and Germany shared the first prize and France was awarded the second.

The ingenuous and sincere way in which these nations have painted themselves in these three songs is most interesting. Germany gave a sort of extremely solemn, slow chorale. She insisted on the majesty and nobility of the ideal of peace. The work could be interpreted without alteration in all the cathedrals of the world.

The Belgian Hymn

Belgium contributed a sort of cantique at once more familiar and more sentimental. She put into it accents of eloquence rather conventional but not devoid of generosity.

As to France, she produced, if one may put it so, the "Marseillaise of Peace." Her hymn, orchestrated with great profusion of brass, sounds like a joyful fanfare. It is a hymn that one can shout under unfurled flags waving in the wind. It is, moreover, of a dash and sincerity that immediately won it popular favor and the honor of being taken up in chorus by the audience.

Here were three ways of expressing the idea of peace. Musicians who comprised the jury were a little disconcerted by them. Philosophers perhaps will be no less so in seeing how difficult it is to speak the same language even when in agreement on an idea. There is nothing more curious than to see that 20 peoples who acclaim universal reconciliation do so in accents and tones that greatly stress the misunderstandings that still divide them. One must work for this closer harmony of intelligences and sensibilities that is the essential condition of all international concord. Let us hope that the peoples, learning this pacific hymn, will succeed in putting themselves in agreement upon a great idea even when they do not use, to translate it, the same words and the same melodies.

The Russian Opera

The Russian Opera has given a brilliant performance of Rimsky Korsakoff's "The Tsar's Bride." Thanks to a first-rate interpretation and to the vivid stage setting, it was received with enthusiasm, as it had been a year ago.

On the same bill was given "Pétrouchka," by Stravinsky. The disappearance of Serge Diaghileff and his admirable company has put back into circulation a certain number of masterpieces. The Paris Russian Opera has acquired "Pétrouchka," and we are glad of it, for no one could have given it a more enviable lot. Certainly, the present soloists are not as brilliant as the unforgettable originators of the work. One does not easily rediscover a Nijinski and a Karsavina. But in this production there is a new element that is wholly characteristic and extremely interesting. The appearance of the crowd assumes this time the importance in the scenario that it deserves.

The score of "Pétrouchka," indeed, describes the gay evolution of the Russian people during the carnival festivities. The music depicts very clearly the behavior of this population in merrymaking. The dance of the coachmen and that of the nursemaids about thus spring quite naturally from the popular gayety and not constitute an isolated choreographic number. This is what the producer of the Russian Opera has realized, and in using new plastic motifs he has succeeded in giving us a picture of extraordinary vitality and animation. The success of this conception was very lively and highly deserved.

A Concerto for Drums

At the Pasdeloup concerts, a Concerto for Drums by Darius Milhaud had been announced with a certain profusion of publicity. The idea was interesting, for the percussive instruments have for some time, thanks to jazz, assumed an important place in the art of orchestration. One could, then, with such elements, produce a really new instrumentation. But the piece that Darius Milhaud has given us was a disappointment for everybody. The writing for the drums lacks invention and ingenuity. The composer has evaded the difficulty and it is certain that no one would have suspected his intention if he had not stated it in the title of his score. The idea, therefore, remains still intact and we await the composer who has the courage to realize it.

The German tenor Lauritz Melchior has given a recital in which he won a real triumph. This singer really possesses exceptional qualities and, especially, superior authority and technique. Whatever the work he interprets, one feels that he is never in difficulties with his text. He dominates magnificently all the obstacles strewn along his path.

Photograph by Ch. Rudolph, Dresden

MARY WIGMAN

When Mary Wigman Dances

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK

TO HEAR the swish of a bare foot on the stage carpet is an experience we have when Mary Wigman dances, and one we knew nothing of when Isadora Duncan illustrated the slipperless technique. All because Miss Wigman gives her exhibitions without orchestra, while Miss Duncan gave hers to a full symphonic accompaniment. Because, too, Miss Wigman entertains a view about music which Miss Duncan would not so much as have admitted to discussion.

To note a point in the Wigman theory, which I repeat after Miss Wigman herself: "The dance originates its own instrumental sounds. If it wants a piano, drums, bells, a flute or whatever else, it tells you so, and you furnish that which it asks for. With me, the dance is first. The studies that I present are all composed independently. They have form, progress, climax and everything else that art works are supposed to possess. They may have pictorial and representative intention; but in any case they are complete expressions by themselves. Their idea is inherent and in no way borrowed."

Mathematics of Her Craft

Let the quotation marks stand, though the words are by no means Miss Wigman's own, stenographically taken down. Anyone who talks with her, must figure out her meaning the best he can. Her speech is limpid, energetic and gracefully worded; but in direct copy it might not perfectly construe. Have you seen Miss Wigman do one of her spins? Have you seen her whirl for five minutes from left to right, silhouetting a new figure with poise of head, crook of arm and curl of fingers at every turn? If, as Carlyle found, you can tell how a man will fight by the way he sings, then no doubt you can tell how he will sing by the way he fights, Miss Wigman phrases her thoughts in conversation much as she figures them in pantomime. And the other way round, as she Greeks it, stepping and gesturing beneath the proscenium lights of the theater, so she Englishes it, enthroned in an easy chair of her apartment and replying to the questions of an interviewer.

Take her notions of the mathematics of her craft. Ask her how she treats those dimensions to which she is confined when performing. Does she count taps of mallet or drumhead as she covers ground and traverses distance? Does she spell her way, so many bars of the rhythm to carry her to the left of the stage, and so many more or less to fetch her up at the front and center? For in the classic school, these matters are obviously reduced to Euclidian diagrams. Her answer, be assured, means anything but subservience to the rules of geometry:

"The dance is not bounded by the extent of a horizontal plane or by the size, either, of a vertical frame. It pays no attention to carpentry or upholstery. It ignores boards, arch, backdrop, side-hangings and everything else of that sort. Far from being enclosed within space, it makes its own space."

A Dance-Drama

Two of Miss Wigman's presentations which I attended at the Chanin Theater were as one; for the program was the same the second time as the first. Nor should it be called a program in the ordinary meaning of the word. Rather, it ought to be regarded as a dance-drama, the climax occurring in that astonishing exhibition of physical vigor and choreographic ingeniousness which she entitles, for what reason I know not, "Monotony."

Concerning endurance, Albert Roussel, the composer, who was in the midst of writing a ballet for the Paris Opéra when he visited the United States last autumn, told me that he could assign but two minutes to a solo episode, that being as long as an artist could keep at the top mark of execution. But if a two-minute procedure holds for the toe-manner, as traditional in France, a five-minute to eight-minute one is allowable, I conclude, in the barefoot, as lately developed in Germany. Not that I made observations at the Wigman recitals with stop-watch. Of what use? For the dance, with Miss Wigman, evidently makes its own time as well as its own space.

"I keep going," she replied to a query of mine on the subject, "until I have said all I have to say, and then I stop. I am completely done, as far as the message of that moment affects the plan; yet I am none the less ready for the next thing, and with all the force required."

Why did she not come with a troupe, instead of undertaking the enterprise of an American tour alone?

The problem is one not of spectacle but of style. A company for travel in the United States may be organized another season.

As markworthy as the Wigman dances are the Wigman audiences, which represent, in New York at least, the more youthful part of the public. Novelty, therefore, right through. Both Miss Wigman and her following belong to this present day.

Yehudi Menuhin in Rome

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

ROME'S musical life for the time being is concentrated at the Augusteo, where, after Mengelberg's triumphs, Yehudi Menuhin's turn came to take the public by storm. He is no infant prodigy, but a wonderful violinist, apart from any question of age. His playing is characterized by artistic maturity, sensitiveness, intelligence and virtuosity. He stands in the first rank of interpreters. Indeed, I can think of no violinist whom I set above him. His tone is perfectly smooth, intense, glowing, his playing effortless and flawless. But the greatest wonder is the maturity of his readings, his restraint, his sense of proportion and balance. He makes no concession to mere virtuosity, and refrains from both acrobatic and facile effects. In short, he has a thorough, lofty sense of style.

He appeared in an extremely difficult program, starting with Beethoven's Concerto, which he rendered admirably. His reentry after the cadenza, his "cantabile" in the second movement, his vigor in the finale were the main features of an interpretation comparable with that of Busch for its earnest, deeply human character. It was an hour of unmixed artistic joy, to which the conductor, Molinari, and the orchestra contributed their full share.

Menuhin was unusually good in Bach's E major Partita. This work must be played quite straightforwardly, without any attempt to pander to the audience; and the violin carries the whole responsibility, without the help of the piano or orchestra, which so often mask weaknesses. Menuhin's power, restraint, ease and sense of architecture proved equal to the formidable task.

His technical qualities were further illustrated in Corelli's "Folia," Locatelli's "Labirinto" and Paganini's "Campanella," not to mention many encores.

A new conductor, Ferruccio Calusio, has appeared at the Augusteo. He is excellent at his job; and, in accordance with the best tradition of the Italian school, he delves below the surface of the works he interprets, and seeks to grasp their true essence. His readings are lucid and convincing. At times (it was noticeable chiefly with Beethoven's Second Symphony) he does not quite succeed in fusing all details within the unity of a general scheme. It is imperative, especially in classical music, to bring out contrasts between episodes without impairing the flow of the rhythmic scheme. This is what Calusio did not always succeed in doing, except in the third part of the symphony.

But he did splendidly in Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloe," in a very mediocre "Sinfonia del Sargino" by Paer, and in Liszt's "Racoczky March." He gave us the first performance of a "Theme and Variations" by Signorina Iditta Parpagliolo—an honest, competent, lucidly thought-out and carried-out piece of work, not particularly significant. The composer is very young, and may develop an interesting individuality. Her work was received with favor, and Calusio scored a genuine success throughout.

Vocal Music in the Melting Pot

By ERWIN STEIN

VIENNA

TO WRITE choral music is, nowadays, a difficult task. Choral music has not kept pace with the developments that have taken place in instrumental music for the last 30 years or so. And when all is said and done, the reason is that the responsibility of choral singing devolves entirely on amateurs. This is, indeed, a strange feature of musical life. In all other provinces of music, professional specialists are available, but the tradition of choirs consisting of amateurs has endured. Indeed, hardly any professional choirs are available except those of the opera theaters.

This in itself is splendid enough. We may well rejoice that in Germany, Austria, England, Switzerland and many other countries, there should exist countless choral associations whose activities are devoted to worthy music. It shows how many human beings stand in need of that intimate contact with music which can be achieved only by the practice of music. Those people sacrifice much time for the sole reward of singing. They work sedulously and unselfishly. That many of them should be capable of tackling Bach's B minor Mass or Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" constitutes a most praiseworthy condition of things.

But for all that, a choir of amateurs is an unwieldy organism. Its members are daily otherwise engaged; as a rule, they can devote only one or two evenings a week to rehearsing, and, as their knowledge of music is not, as a rule, great, it takes them a long time to learn a work. They may need months to prepare such a work as an orchestra prepares in a few days.

Nowadays, orchestras are far superior to choirs. One is justified in always expecting more and more from orchestras, whereas the maximum of what may be expected from choristers seems to have been reached long ago. Vocal music, then, can hardly progress. A chorus which in style, melody and harmony would correspond to the instrumental music of today would be beyond the capacity of most amateur associations.

Even professional singers lag far behind instrumentalists. If between amateur and professional choirs there existed the same difference in efficiency as between amateur and professional orchestras, amateur choirs would long since have been pushed into the background. But even professional choristers lack sufficient grounding. They are not taught how to sing a melody, nor are they good enough at sight-reading. It is true that a singer is at a disadvantage as compared with an instrumentalist. He has none of the material landmarks which instruments supply to facilitate the hitting of the true pitch. He depends entirely upon his inner hearing. Therefore, the singer's ear should be trained, exactly as that of every other musician. And then, modern music would be better understood, and singers, hearing within themselves what they read in the printed notes, would give it all out far more easily.

But, of course, composers must learn to write for voices otherwise than they write for instruments. After all, they do take into account the idiosyncrasies of all the various instruments in the orchestra; they do not give the trombones runs of the kind suited for the piano. But, this much granted, it must be said that if a choir finally proves incapable of singing modern melodies, or correctly intoning modern harmonies, it will be not because these are technically too difficult for the human voices, but because the singer's ears are insufficiently trained, and they do not grasp the relations between the notes.

Now, composers cannot be expected, when writing complicated music, to keep just the vocal parts simple, and treat them in a way which does not agree with the general style of the music. But to make allowances for the singers' inefficiency and write the choral parts in a primitive, pseudo-archaic style (as many composers feel compelled to do) is no solution.

One thing is certain: the human voice will not retain its leading function in music unless the technique of singing keeps pace with the technique of playing. Indeed, it may sink to a quite secondary level, comparable to that occupied by the percussion. The only remedy is to improve the teaching of singing.

Werfel's New Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA

THE outstanding event of the season in the theater has been the première of Franz Werfel's "God's Kingdom in Bohemia" (Das Reich Gottes in Böhmen), or as the subtitle goes, "Tragedy of a Leader." The author has turned once more, as in "Juarez and Maximilian," to history for his inspiration. The theme is the gradual decline of Hussiteism in fifteenth century Bohemia under the leadership of Prokop, called the Great.

The subject, covering a period as revolutionary as the present, has, like Werfel's other recent tragedy, "Paul Among the Jews," a religious background.

Prokop the Great, having succeeded the Hussite General, Jan Ziska, is, at the opening of the play, after the victory of Taus, at the summit of his career. His aims, which correspond largely to those of the early Christians—common ownership of all land, money and even clothes, brotherhood or equality of all men, simplicity of worship, strict self-control, etc.—seem to have got hold of the people. But hardly have arms been laid aside for the celebration of Tabor day, when an attack by the Germans is announced and the leader Prokop has unwillingly to sanction bloodshed. This is his first compromise, and a bitter one to a leader who does not believe in force and refuses, until almost the end, to take a sword in his hand.

Prokop finds himself in conflict with strong forces on every hand. In his own home, his strong-willed mother, a simple peasant woman, still clings to the Roman Catholic church. His wife, Elisabeth, a former aristocrat, left lonely during 10 years of fighting, finds solace in the love of von Klenau, Prokop's trusted friend, also a convert from the aristocracy. Against Prokop are also the force of the counter-revolutionaries, backed by the enormous resources of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the noblemen, jealous of their prestige and position as overlords, and the burghers, fearful for their fat purses. Within the ranks of his own following is dissension. The ultra-radical left wing, under Tvaroff, is for more ruthlessness in warfare. Even Rokycana, the university professor, despite his convictions, is forced by circumstances to compromise or give up all his influence.

The Council of Basel

The turning point in the Hussite leader's career is the Council of Basel, whither he goes against his judgment, and on the advice of Klenau, who profits by his absence to flee to Prague with Elisabeth. The setting for the Council of Basel is superb, one of the most brilliant ever arranged by Oscar Strnad. In the background, tall, stained-glass windows flood the scene with subdued light. On raised benches, in amphitheater form, the bishops and other church leaders sit in purple gowns; below, the Cardinal Legate, Julian Cesarini, whom Prokop treated mercifully, and who loves his austere opponent as a brother.

The struggle between the two protagonists, the Cardinal Legate, strong, with the ecclesiastical authority of centuries behind him, and the revolutionary Hussite, upheld by a fierce ideal, is full of epic beauty.

The plot then hurries on to its end. Prokop returns home to find himself betrayed by wife and friend, his prestige diminished, his leadership wrenched from him by a demagogue, and his men betrayed to the Bohemian nobles, whose excesses and corruptions lead them to use any method to gain their end. Several episodes stand out for dramatic power, chief among them the scene of the condemnation of the four sinning women, one of whom was Prokop's sister. The relentless stern morality of the Hussite was here put to its hardest test.

In this production all the rich resources of the Burgtheater were brought into play for quick changing of scene, mass effect, brilliant setting and acting. One has only to mention Paul Hartmann (Prokop), Ferdinand Onno (Cardinal Legate), Frau Bleibtreu (Prokop's mother), Julia Janssen and Raoul Aslan, to show the quality of the interpretation. Werfel has been criticized as stressing the parallel too forcibly, in his dialogue, of the Hussite social revolution and the Russian Communist experiment of today, but, be that is it may, the subject is treated historically and, what is more, epically and forms one of the most significant recent productions of the German stage.

Operettas

On the operetta stage are two principal successes, Franz Lehár's "Land des Lächelns," with the popular German tenor Richard Tauber and the opera singer Vera Schwarz in the chief rôles, and Julius Bittner's "Vienna Waltzes." The former is an adaptation of an old operetta, "The Yellow Jacket," and is not strong in plot or characterization, but certain typical Lehár melodies redeem it from the commonplace. "Vienna Waltzes" is a potpourri of Johann Strauss melodies, woven into the story of his life and loves, as Schubert melodies were in "Lilac Time."

The most interesting production of Max Reinhardt's "Theater in der Josefstadt" is "Olympia," a comedy by the Hungarian writer Ferencz Molnar. Olympia, the charming, irreproachable daughter of a branch of the Habsburg family, is played by Lilli Darvas, the author's wife and the favorite of the German comedy stage. The innocent love affair with a Hungarian officer is staged against the background of Habsburg traditions and intrigue and, above all, in the fear of His Majesty's "Stern Blue Eyes." The barbs directed against the former Imperial court leave one in no doubt as to why the play was refused by the more conservative state theaters here. It was given throughout with the usual grace and finish of the Reinhardt productions.

At the "Neues Wiener Schauspielhaus" the Japanese Kabuki Theater group has been giving guest performances which have attracted large audiences. The language difficulty here might be said to be nonexistent, since the pantomime effect was so dramatic. The dainty lyric, "Love in Cherry Blossom Time," and the dance play, "The Sly Fox," besides being charming, illustrate the development of drama from pantomime and puppet shows.

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RADIO AVIATION

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PARIS

"IF ONE had waited until there were no more wrecks to take a railway train, he would have waited more than a century and would still be waiting," reads a French aviation poster, a neat argument against air timidity.

Other interesting posters were also displayed at the First International Air Safety Congress which met in Paris a few weeks ago. While the meeting aimed at increased safety, these posters impressed readers with the great security of present-day flying.

A few of the posters:

"There is as much difference between the airplane of 1909 and the 'P' of 1930 as between the 'horseless carriage' of 1890 and the motorcar of today."

"General adoption of the multi-motor plane capable of perfect performance with one motor stopped is a primary requisite of security on all air lines where landing fields are not near enough together to be reached by gliding."

"It is as foolish to place a too-powerful motor in a plane not built for it as to hitch a thoroughbred to a donkey cart."

"Crashes of commercial planes, like wrecks of merchant ships, are a rarity. The aviator, like the sailor, loves his work, and he knows that the air, like the sea, is not so treacherous as some pretend."

"Present-day parachutes are not less efficient than marine life preservers."

The exhibit explained the care with which the personnel of the flying services are recruited, and the careful training which they are given. There were special displays with detailed explanations of fire extinguisher systems, reinforced gasoline tanks, devices to prevent backfiring, special propellers, motors so placed as to be accessible while in flight, special steels, and indicators of loss of speed.

A special feature is an exhibit of the Clerget motor, which burns heavy, noninflammable oil, an important contribution toward aerial safety. Carburetors which permit the use of heavy oil in ordinary motors are also on display. Slotted wings of various types are illustrated, commencing with that devised by the French engineer Constantin in 1912.

Commercial air lines now boast less than one serious mishap for every 555,000 kilometers (nearly 350,000 miles). Reduced to flying hours, only one mishap occurs in every 3700 hours of flying. One French company has hung up the unusual record of one mishap for every 937,500 miles or 10,000 flying hours. These figures improve daily as aviation is rapidly becoming safer.

The Air Ministry, reviewing its labors in the interest of aerial security, calls attention to the fact that, in cooperation with the Comité Français de Propagande Aéronautique, it has conducted several competitions, notably a pipe and tubing competition, an aerial sounding competition, a contest to devise methods of stabilization, and a motor safety contest.

The Ministry itself organizes competitions in designing parachutes, fire extinguishers, audible signals of loss of speed, special clothing for flying, and breathing apparatus for high altitudes. A careful study of the best position for parachutes in various circumstances has been prepared by Lieutenant Archimbault of the Twenty-first Aviation Regiment.

That travelers in France are becoming less and less apprehensive about making air journeys is shown by figures giving the number of passengers carried on various air lines in recent years. Passengers arriving at or departing from the airport at Le Bourget increased from 17,556 in 1924 to 45,017 in 1929. The Air Union in its Paris to London route carried only 203 passengers in 1919, which was increased to 10,774 in 1929. The International Air Navigation Company on its Paris-Constantinople route flew 6630 kilometers in 1920 and 1,829,610 in 1929. The Aéropostale Company carried 182,061 letters in 1920 and 11,147,000 in 1929.

French commercial planes flew only 850,000 kilometers in 1920; this was increased to 9,435,404 in 1929. Regularity of schedule in good weather now stands at 97 or 98 per cent. Bad weather is the most frequent cause of delay or interruption of services. Motor trouble has ceased to be a problem for the pilots of the principal air lines. Enrollment in aviation schools in France has increased from 208 in 1921 to 3800 in 1930.

Commenting on the advantages to be derived, from the viewpoint of safety, from the tri-motor plane, René Couzinet, the young French designer and builder whose new model monoplane equipped with three small motors is one of the novelties of this year's salon, writes:

"A two-motor plane is more dangerous than a single motor, for if one of them stops, one faces the risk of a forced landing. A four-motor plane is safer than a single motor, but less than a tri-motor, for if two motors stop on the same side, one is in the same difficulty as when one engine of a bi-motor stops. Further increase in the number of motors leads to complications which make them undesirable. The tri-motor, on the other hand, which can fly with one lateral motor stopped, provides the maximum of security in general."

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'What Price' American Plan

British Professor Sees Sponsored Radio at 13-Year-Old Level

RADIO broadcasting by the American plan—that is, broadcasting conducted on a business basis by private enterprise and supported by advertising revenues — is taken severely to task for allegedly catering to "the level of the 13-year-olds," in an article bearing that title contributed to the January Atlantic Monthly by William Orton, professor of economics at Smith College.

Extremely dubious about the soundness, from a cultural viewpoint, of the American broadcasting structure, Professor Orton, a former British army officer who served in the British Ministry of Labor before coming to America to teach, sees far more cultural and educational value in the type of broadcasting conducted by the government-owned and operated British Broadcasting Corporation.

In England, as Chairman Saltzman of the Federal Radio Commission pointed out in a recent radio address, the broadcasting organization furnishes the listeners what it thinks they ought to have rather than what they may want. In the United States, according to Professor Orton, "the main business of the 600-odd stations now licensed is simply to make money for their owners."

America's conception of mass appeal to the audience majority, with programs largely sponsored by advertisers, suffers odiously by comparison with the British idea of treating people like "grown-ups," in the professor's view. Yet he finds that American programs are not bad. "On the contrary," he writes, "many of the presentations, both sustaining and commercial, are very good, and both are getting better.

"The trouble arises on ground much more fundamental than that; it springs directly from the commercialization of broadcasting itself. . . . The wholesale exploitation of sound in the various perversions of money getting is a far worse thing than the desecration of the countryside by billboards. . . . In England, this week in which I write, I could obtain at least one full orchestral program every night, including whole evenings of Bach, Beethoven, Wagner and modern work. I could hear the Mozart Festival and the Vienna Philharmonic under Baumgartner. I could listen to Eugene O'Neill's 'Ile,' to a first-class debate on the international language question, to various lecturers, including Dean Mosley on Christian theology and Mr. Francis Birrell on the cinema, to two or three recitals of modern chamber music, to a couple of revues (complete), to say nothing of dance music, political addresses, educational programs, news, sport, humorous features and the various local offerings."

Where, then, lies the real trouble and what are the remedies? Professor Orton pursues no single course of criticism, laying the blame here, there and everywhere, offering the British scheme as an alternative but failing to take cognizance of the floods of protest against the frequent dullness and drabness of British Broadcasting Corporation programs, especially on Sundays, that are constantly pouring in upon the British press.

Professor Orton fails to answer a natural question: Is the American thought and temperament the British thought and temperament? Nor does he mention the fact that British listeners who can afford sensitive enough receiving sets are, according to reliable reports, dialing more and more frequently to British-advertiser-sponsored programs that can be tuned in from stations on continental Europe, where the radio administrations are not all as opposed to the American scheme of self-supporting, tax-free and advertising-sustained broadcast structure as is the radio set-tax-supported British radio administration.

MARTIN CODEL.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses, "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. Times are followed by "—P" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JAN 12

Orchestral

Gypsy Music Makers (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch, director. 5.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Familiar classics and lighter popular composers. 6:05, 6:45.

Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Familiar classics. 8.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Overture, Fra Diavolo (Auber); Piedmontese Dance (Biniaglia); En Badinant (dAmbrosio); "La Jeunesse D'Hercules" (The Youth of Hercules) (Saint-Saëns). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). French operatic selections dominate the program. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Harry Breuer, vibra-harp solos. 7:45.

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, direction Harry Horlick; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Varied hour. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Bisch's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Half hour. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio (WJZ Chain). Popular review in medley form. 8:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist (CBS—T). 10.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). 9:30.

"Arabesque" (CBS—T). Desert play. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). Competitive recital between the Fireman's Band and Ladies' Augmented Orchestra. 9:30.

"Resident Patient" (WEAF Chain). Adventures of Sherlock Holmes series. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 9.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ T). Second anniversary of opening of Cascade Tunnel through the backbone of the continent. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). eye interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"Japan's Changing Foreign Policy" (WEAF —T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor, to

Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Well-known New York columnist. 11:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Recitals

John Barclay, baritone; Dagmar Rybner, pianist (WEAF Chain.) 7.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Popular Vocal

Vernon Dalhart and Adelyn Hood, soloists; male quartet (CBS). Barber shop atmosphere. 8:15.

"The Three Bakers" (CBS—T). "Ad lib" humor, sketches and music by male trio. 9.

Recorded Program

Count Francis Pulaski, speaker; Mme. Umiastka-Javorska, violinist; Prof. Shigaleff-Djevistsky, pianist; Warsaw Symphony Orchestra (Chrysler-Plymouth). To

Amazed Prize Winner

A British pilot, Flight Lieutenant A. J. Styran, recently won a prize in a contest without knowing that he had been competing for it. While attending a meeting of the Antwerp Air Club he saw a German pilot give an acrobatic display. So he decided to go aloft and show what could be done by a British cabin airplane. On landing he found that he had won the third prize in the acrobatics competition.

New Flying Yacht

The supermarine flying-boat section of Vickers Aviation Ltd. have recently completed a biplane yacht. This has two passengers' observation seats located in the bow in front of the pilots. In the hull, which is entered by a companionway, are comfortable living and sleeping quarters.

Sledge Hammer Find

Strange Things Aid Music

SLEDGE hammers pounded away while distracted studio engineers rushed about to prevent the sounds going out on the air. It was noticed that the same pounding sounded much louder on the floor above where alterations were taking place than on the floor beneath. And now orchestral music from the Columbia studios sounds better.

Sound waves tend to rise. The acoustic engineers knew this. But they had never thought of applying it in a studio.

Microphones, during an orchestral concert are usually placed immediately in front of the stringed instruments and only a few inches above them. The wood winds and brasses are located behind the violins which tend to overemphasize the strings.

After the sledge hammer discovery the "mike" was arranged about 10 feet above the musicians' heads with excellent results. Full notes of the bass viol and tuba, which previously had been slurred, came through clearly.

Every Columbia leader now wants this setup for his orchestra. During one of the programs British engineers, listening in on short waves, cabled asking whether the particular orchestra had been enlarged. When informed that a new microphone setup was responsible for the improved reception, they immediately requested detailed information for their own use.

"It was just one of those things so obvious that everyone overlooked it," explained Columbia Engineer Chester Frost. "Naturally anyone who has studied acoustics knows that sound rises, but in all the months I have been struggling to improve microphone setups, the studio application of the principle never occurred to me. It took a dozen sledge hammers, pounding on the floor below, to pound it into my head."

Air Mail Increases

An increase of 20 per cent in the amount of air mail carried by Imperial Air Services during the third quarter of the year, as compared with 1929 is announced. The largest carryings to any one country were to India, which showed an increase of 10 per cent. The introduction of a combined air and postage fee and of the blue post boxes for air mail attracted additional traffic.

A Challenge Is Flung

Code Dares Voice to Prove It Is Best Method

DAH-di-dah-dah — di-di-dah! Thus are the dots and dashes of radio code written down as they sound. Standbys of radio from its inception, they have recently challenged that young upstart, the speaking voice. This newcomer quickly accepted the challenge and the battle is on.

It all started among that active group of youngsters, the amateurs. Having found out what makes short waves go long distances, they next turned their attention to the development of voice transmission. Many have turned out some excellent work. They relay messages from one to another across the country with great speed and accuracy.

But a lot of the old timers still stick to the dots and dashes and hearing the jubilation of the voice proponents have said the voice is not so fast nor so accurate as the dot and dash method. This was sauce for the voice boys so they said, "We'll prove we are better!"

Under the auspices of their fond parent organization, the American Radio Relay League, three sets of tests are to be carried out on three consecutive Sundays, Jan. 11, 18 and 25. Ten stations on both coasts will go on the air with messages, half using code and the other half using voice. Voice and code amateurs in between will try and pick up these messages and relay them to the opposite coast in the quickest time possible. Replies will then be started back. The contest will start right after sunrise and will end at 11:30 p. m., local time.

If the voice men can get their messages to the opposite coast and replies back again in the quickest time, a lot of code men will probably start to work on voice transmitters. If the code men win, however, the voice men will not go back to code. No, indeed! They will just work harder than ever on their voice transmitters and then challenge the code men to another contest. Thus does communication ambition progress.

VOLNEY D. HURD.

New African Air Mail

A new South African air mail service is to start between Kimberley and Windhoek (South West Africa), and is intended to link up with the main line of Imperial Airways. The distance between these points is 640 miles.

OIL PRODUCTION CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Paul Kiggs, chairman of the State Oil Curtailment Committee, announced today California's crude oil production would be cut from 535,000 barrels to 500,000 barrels a day by the first of next week. The program, he said, assured establishment of the industry on a sound economic basis by the end of 1931.

MAINE TO BUILD STEEL BOATS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Bath Iron Works Corporation of Bath, Me., today was awarded a contract to construct seven all-steel patrol boats for the coast guard.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Tom Powers of "The Apple Cart."
6:30 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 "Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:25 "Pershing's Own Story."
7:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Howard Harrington, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 String ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
6:00 Time; weather; dinner music.
6:15 Reinhern and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Climo's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane and Chimney Swallows; Ernest Hill, newspaper man.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 WBZ Players: "The Enemy," Channing Pollock.
9:30 NBC, Popular program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: Bolto's "Mefistofele."
11:00 Time; weather.
11:03 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Thunderbolters.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Collegians Orchestra.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Structural Steel," Charles M. Pitts.
7:30 CBS, Audrey Marsh, tenor; Larry Murphy, tenor; Henry Burbig; Fred Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
8:30 Ethelind Terry, Guy Robertson; "Nina Rosa" company.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, "The Influence of Money in Political Campaigns," Senator Nye, North Dakota.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons, "The Streets of New York."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Wongberg's Northlanders.
5:30 Fisherman's Program.
5:45 "The Moniter Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; time.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 11

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Chambered Nautilus"; "The Highwayman," National Oratorio Society.
2:03 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
2:30 "Famous Pulpits"; "Why I Am a Swedenborgian," Clinton D. Hay, D.D.
3:30 Sketch, Community Players.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Albert Spaulding, violinist; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Sh-debaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (1 90kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 South Church, Springfield.
1:00 p. m.—Statler Organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Musical Art Quartet; Martha Attwood, soprano.
2:30 NBC, Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, two-piano recital.
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
3:30 "Ole Man River."
3:45 Welfare Chest.
4:00 NBC, Coon and Sanders, piano and vocal.
4:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Musical Crusaders; ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; vocal duo.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 Temperature; "Pianologue," John Orth.
7:00 Radio and Television Institute.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Lewis E. Lawes, speaker; sketches; music.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Lloyd Gibbons.
9:45 Michael Ahern, baritone.
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather; Bruins-Detroit.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:20 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 "Modern Novelette."
12:30 CBS, "Austria on the Threshold of 1931," Dr. Wilhelm Miklas, President.
12:45 "Sidelights on Pershing Story," Willard DeLue.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus; orchestra.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor: All-Wagner.
5:00 CBS, The Rt. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnyboners, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffettes Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; Edward Lord, organist.
7:30 Arthur Pledler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, "New World Symphony": Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian soloists and balalaikas.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Royal's Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Royal Duotones.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 Bruins-Falcons report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Metropolitan Theater organ recital, Arthur J. Martel.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
3:45 Shep Nolan's Orchestra.
5:30 Rescue Society Service.
7:00 Beverly High School Band.
8:00 New England Conservatory of Music program.

Monday's Features

WEAF

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Classic gems from "Hamlet," by Ben Greet Players.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
6:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

POPULAR PACIFIC COAST PIANO DUO

PHYLLIDA ASHLEY (Left) and AILEEN FEALY

WORKMEN in a San Francisco railroad yard some years ago were amazed to hear piano music coming from a Pullman car. They gathered around, still wondering. They were told that this was the private car of none other than the famous Polish pianist, Paderewski. But this music hardly sounded like the vibrant, forceful touch of that master. It was good but small sounding.

Paderewski was entertaining that day. His guest was a little lady of just five years, Phyllida Ashley. Perched up on the very high stool at the piano the pianist used for keeping in practice during his travels, she was playing for him.

Radio was unthought of in those days. Now this young lady, quite grown up, with another young woman pianist, Aileen Fealy, entertains listeners to the NBC Pacific Coast network every Thursday evening with "Piano Paintings."

Phyllida's visit in the railroad yards that day determined her career. Paderewski recommended that she be given every musical advantage, and her parents followed his advice. Among her teachers was Sigismond Stojowski, the eminent Polish composer, known as the "only true exponent of Paderewski." She was Stojowski's protégée, and when he comes to San Francisco nowadays he always visits Miss Ashley.

A brilliant academic student, Miss Fealy was graduated from high school in San Francisco when she was but 15. Since then, her time has been devoted to music exclusively.

Popular piano duos are not unusual among radio performers, but Miss Ashley and Miss Fealy offer only classical interpretations, and every selection is played from memory.

The work of these two talented western artists is known to thousands who follow the National Broadcasting Company programs. Station KGO, at San Francisco, first brought their music to the radio public. They were signed by NBC last year, and rode promptly to prominence in transcontinental broadcasts.

SWEDISH TEXTILERS VOTE GENERAL STRIKE

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 8 (AP)—Thirty-four thousand men in Swedish textile mills today voted a general strike beginning Jan. 12 as the Government's efforts to arbitrate a wage dispute failed.

Attributing the current depression to foreign competition and falling prices, mill owners have refused to accept a union demand for increased wages, but offered to maintain the present wage scale. The strike was declared as one group of employers demanded a 40 per cent reduction in pay beginning Jan. 12.

'Speaking From London'

A Cochran Shakespeare Is Unappreciated by the Banks

LONDON

IT IS very probable that Dr. Johnson would not have liked the radio, for a conversationalist never lets anyone answer back; nor would Carlyle, with his ideas about the value of silence, have properly appreciated so loquacious an entertainer.

One imagines that so dynamic a personality as Dickens would have had some difficulty in assuming the somewhat passive attitude that radio enjoyment entails.

Yet one is not quite sure about Dr. Johnson—did he not say that Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" was the only book he had ever wished was longer than it was? And the peculiar charm of that work is the endless stream of utterly unconnected fascinating facts and fancies that it keeps on pouring out throughout its immense length about everything under the sun.

That is really just what the radio does, too. Anyone who listens to radio talks in the British Isles for a year with a notebook or a retentive memory will acquire an amazing quantity of stimulating odds and ends of information about an astonishing variety of subjects.

* * *

Universities, no doubt, are still the place for systematic education; but those who are in search of general (if haphazard) knowledge cannot do better than turn on their radio regularly. Within the last few days, for example, this encyclopedically informed machine has told us that the ants have a complete system of agriculture, and even a method of uprooting weeds; that the center of the sun has a temperature of 50,000,000 degrees; that more wills have been altered through impecunious nephews foolishly insisting on their rich relatives playing paper games like "Qualities" at Christmas than for any other reason; and that the only way to get Charles B. Cochran to produce Shakespeare is to patronize his musical comedies and revues.

This latter fact was divulged in one of the most interesting talks that the B. B. C. has radiocast for some time. Those who joined in it were C. B. Cochran, the producer of "Bitter Sweet" and of London's most accomplished musical shows, Hugh Walpole, the novelist, whose story "The Cathedral" has just been put onto the stage, and Osbert Sitwell, a member of England's perhaps most astonishing literary family, and the subject of discussion was, "What is wrong with the theater?" Mr. Sitwell showed himself very hard to please, asserting that the British acting is not so good as it was 20 years ago, that English dramatic criticism is not so searching as American and finishing with a comprehensive declaration that the theater in Britain is run by people who cannot read or write English, and acted in by people who cannot pronounce it.

* * *

Mr. Walpole was distinctly more cheerful, and pointed to the extreme success of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" as a sign that the theater is really in very satisfactory condition; but the most interesting contributions to the discussion came from Mr. Cochran, whose views on the theater, as the most famous showman in London, are naturally of considerable importance. He began by saying that Mr. Sitwell is his favorite novelist, and that he is going to persuade him to follow in the footsteps of Noel Coward, John Hastings Turner and Beverley Nicholls, and write him a revue. He then said that if he were to produce Shakespeare with as much care and elaboration as he devotes to musical plays, he would be able to make him the most popular dramatist of the day. Unhappily, the banks will not advance money to people who wish to stage Shakespeare, too much having been lost in that way already. Thus if Mr. Cochran ever does produce Shakespeare, and it is said that he is going to join Gordon Craig in presenting "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," it will be with his own profits from his more frivolous entertainments. Meanwhile, he is concentrating on spotting the classics of the day instead of reviving the classics of the past.

In this connection Mr. Cochran said that in 100 years' time Noel Coward's "Private Lives," which he has just produced in one of the new London theaters, will be considered as fine a comedy as "The School for Scandal," a judgment that Mr. Sitwell made clear he had not much confidence in. Altogether, Mr. Cochran was certain the theater was in a most prosperous condition, the talkies providing a pleasant stimulus rather than a dangerous rivalry. On this comfortable conclusion the discussion came to an end.

H. H.

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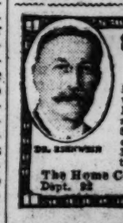

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Do You Make these Mistakes in ENGLISH?

SHERWIN CODY

MANY persons say "Did you hear from him today?" They should say "Have you heard from him today?" Some spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "g's" or "r's," or with "ie" or "ei." Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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EDUCATIONAL

Clear View School Moves South Into Estate Historically Royal

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

WITH the New Year, London has a new girls' school—new, that is, in the sense that its locality and its buildings will be new, although in its present surroundings at Norwood, it is already familiar to London. Some eight years ago, Clear View was founded with the object of making available for the daughters of Christian Scientists a "high class standard of education combined with the practical freedom of Christian Science, that is, the freedom of thought that is always expectant of good."

It has been decided to abandon the original Clear View. Its pleasant, homely rooms and countrified garden; its position, neither in nor altogether out of London, have proved themselves excellent as beginnings—jumping-off points, as it were; but they have had their limitations. The place has been altogether too small.

South of London

Fourteen miles south of London, lying within the borders of Surrey, is a little place called Esher. It is rather more than a village, rather less than a town; its undulating fields and long stretches of wooded land separate it so effectively from London that it might well be deep in the heart of the country. Turning to the left out of its broad picturesque street, and coming out upon higher ground where the fields drop away as far as the eye can reach, the road winds around to where two lodge buildings of gray stone mark the entrance to the old estate of Claremont. This is where Clear View is to make its new home.

Pass through the gates—they are open now, for the place has been for sale, and all and sundry have wandered up the long sweep of road to investigate what lay up the hill behind the trees—follow the narrow way between rough grass-land and come out upon the wide gravel drive which lies before the house itself.

It is an old house; beautiful because so entirely typical of the period it represents—that period when a new era was dawning in the world of architecture and people like Robert and James Adam, like Henry Holland, and the famous Lancelot, or "Capability," Brown were busy stamping their ideas upon new buildings and their surrounding estates, and making for themselves great names.

Built for Lord Clive

"Capability" Brown, indeed, was the person to whom was intrusted the laying out of the grounds of the new Claremont when Lord Clive, returning from triumphs in India, bought the place in 1760 and built himself the house on the highest part of it. "Capability" Brown saw to the gardens; his young kinsman, Henry Holland—destined afterward to become the favored architect of the great Whig families and of the Prince Regent—became responsible, as working architect, for the house itself.

And here it still stands, almost as it was in the days when Lord Clive first entered it—its front door half hidden behind tall Corinthian columns ranged in solemn line at the summit of a flight of stone steps so wide as to cover nearly half the entire frontage of the house; its rows of square-paned windows looking over the silent fields. A grim, square house on its first acquaintance, which has to be known more intimately before its lovable side makes itself felt.

But lovable it is as soon as the front door opens and the yellow autumn sunlight streams in across the marble of the hall, reaching almost to, where, through a wide arch, the stairway leads beautifully to the upper rooms. Lovable by reason of its very graciousness; the satisfying proportions of its quiet rooms, the offer of real pleasure in the lines of its square-built fireplaces; its decorated ceilings, and the finely executed, fascinating workmanship of dado, and wooden shutter, and door.

Across what must be nearly the width of the building runs, at the rear, the great salon, with its covered ceiling of modeled plaster in low relief, its five long windows, its oak floor, its terrace looking away over the wide stretch of grassland. By the side of the salon is the library; and beyond that, the drawing-room, very square and dignified, with walls of green satin; and beyond that, other lofty rooms of high sunny windows. A house full of beautiful things kept beautifully by those who, for nearly 200 years, have cared for and preserved them.

Royal Residence

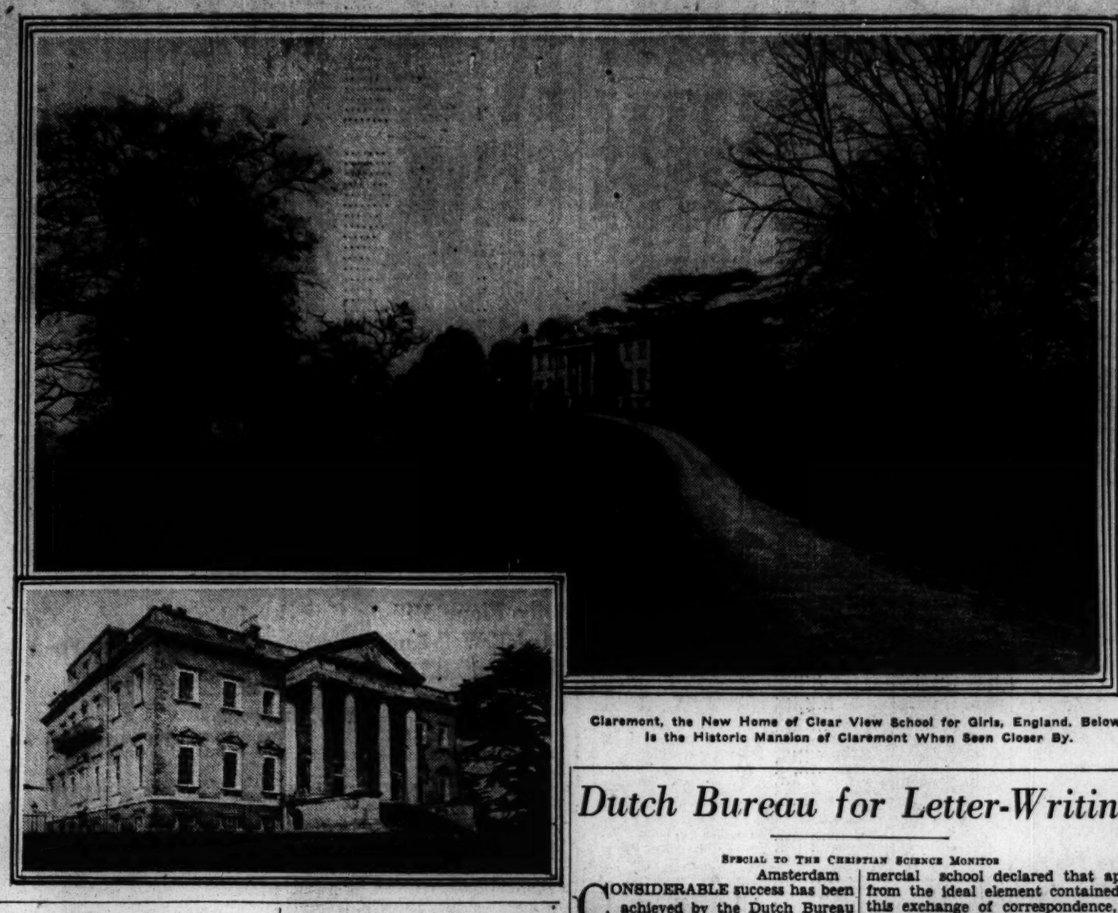
There have been many who have cared for Claremont. For more than a hundred years it ranked proudly as a royal or princely residence. Here it was that, in 1816, lived the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV and wife of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. And here, rather more than 30 years later, Louis Philippe and his Queen, Marie Amelie, found refuge in their flight from France. Here lived, later, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; and later still, the Duke and Duchess of Albany. And here, so rumor tells, in the central bedroom above the portico entrance and looking out over those great stone steps, slept Queen Victoria herself.

There is a good deal of talk nowadays about the influences of environment in matters of education: the right of the child to the possession of something more than desks and lesson books, or even of playing fields. Education is not really a matter, say the educationalists, of the accurate acquisition of facts and figures. Rather is it that of the building of character and the development of the power to perceive, through the appreciation of beautiful things, the beauty that is to be found in the people and the circumstances which go to make up the general round of everyday existence.

Claremont will be transformed. Its great rooms will be alive with a youth that is strange to it. In place of dignified quiet, there will be the bustle of classrooms and music rooms; of laboratories, and domestic science rooms, and studios. From the long stretches of grassland will flutter the colored flags of hockey fields; and tennis courts will be laid out below the little hill to the south of the house where the trees hide the mysteries of the old observatory tower.

But there will always remain about the place something that is unchangeable, even by the invasion of the most modern of modern things; and possibly it is this very fact that will make of it so excellent and pleasant a place in which to spend those important days when not only the arts of lesson books are being acquired, but those wider arts which make up the essentials of real education—the arts of give-and-take, of humor, and of good companionship.

One of the most startling announcements of a university professor in a summer school recently was, "Now, I shall answer no questions and give no rules." A furor was precipitated among the teachers, who had spent their good money to come to summer school to have someone else tell them if "this program for the sixth grade was good" or if "this textbook should be used in such and such a grade," or if "this or that series of books would cover the ground." After getting over the shock of believing they were to waste their summer, they found out the value of relying on themselves to arrive at conclusions.



Claremont, the New Home of Clear View School for Girls, England. Below Is the Historic Mansion of Claremont When Seen Closer By.

Dutch Bureau for Letter-Writing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amsterdam

CONSIDERABLE success has been achieved by the Dutch Bureau for Facilitating International School Correspondence, although this office has been in existence for less than a year. About 100 secondary schools have already joined in the movement and are responsible for over 2500 requests for international correspondence with Germany, England, France, America and other countries, while 300 juveniles not attending schools have requested to be put into touch with young people of other nationalities.

It is easily seen that school correspondence will afford an important means toward rapprochement between the youth of the various nations. Through their correspondence the young people will come in contact with each other, and inevitably a mutual growing interest will develop as a result, correspondence often leading to personal contact between the youthful writers. Furthermore, this correspondence helps the young people to learn each other's language in the pleasantest and most natural manner. A teacher in a Dutch commercial school declared that apart from the ideal element contained in this exchange of correspondence, he already saw definite signs of a greater interest in foreign languages, which not only promised better marks, but gave enhanced beauty to school life.

Similar central organizations already exist in Germany, France, Italy, the United States of America, Rumania and Switzerland. Moreover, the Dutch bureau has been able to establish contacts with Australia, Denmark, England, Finland, Austria, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, Dutch East Indies and other countries. English, French and Esperanto are the languages chiefly in use.

As soon as the financial situation will permit (the Dutch bureau has to pay all its expenses out of a small contribution raised from the correspondents: five pence for school pupils, ten pence for private persons) the bureau will extend this system of international correspondence to youth in general. At present the bureau receives a great number of requests from Dutch students, teachers, laborers, young tradesmen and others, who are desirous of making friends by letter with foreigners and at the same time further to educate themselves. The bureau has started activities in this wider field on a moderate scale. A new departure is the so-called "Scheinfirmen" in Germany and Switzerland which are giving good service for this purpose. These Scheinfirmen (shadow-firms or imaginary firms) are formed by groups of young people, who correspond with others abroad, just as if they were a real business firm. The "firms" in these cases only serve to give practice in foreign correspondence and create bonds of friendship.

[In connection with this article it might not be out of order to call the reader's attention to the years of activity increasingly maintained by the Mail Bag in the Monitor.]

Father and Son Hike Together

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVER since my son was nine years old, the event to which we have both looked forward most eagerly from summer to summer, has been our yearly trip into the woods. Even during the period when he was going regularly to camp, the week that we spent together on the trails brought him into contact with a world completely different from that of the organized communities and supplied experiences of peculiar value in training and character development.

How many times we have lived over together that morning when we stood at 4 o'clock on the summit of Mt. Washington and watched the sun rise over a sea of clouds and mountain peaks, while the full moon threw its great triangular shadow mile upon mile to the west! That day we dropped down from the summit by way of a woods trail past cataracts rushing down over moss-grown slides, with the black flank of the mountain thousands of feet above silver-laced in the sunshine with hundreds of trickling springs. At night we lay in our blankets watching the leaves on the tops of the poplars fade from fluttering banners of gold to purple, as the dusk crept upward and the flames of the camp fire dwindled away to crimson coals against the show fields of Tuckerman's Ravine, far beyond.

In the Day's Story

Hardships as well as beauty were in the day's story—wet feet, steep and muddy trails, wearisome packs and hungry insects to be borne. Here in the woods, heat and light were not to be had by the snapping of an electric switch. Birch bark must be found, dry twigs collected, wood chopped and split. The supply of wood left in the shelter camp by the last traveler must be duly replaced before leaving the next morning, else the next camper, arriving perhaps in a driving rain, would be destitute.

The last day of one trip we were short-rationed. How carefully the last handful of raisins was counted to insure equal division! Again the self-taught lesson of comradeship came to practical application on the summit of Webster Cliff, when, facing five miles of waterless trail on a blazing forenoon, Son silently passed me his half-full canteen when mine was already emptied. And what triumph when he discovered, 10 minutes later, a rod off the trail, the unlooked-for reward of good sportsmanship—a hat-sized hollow in the anemone-starred moss, up from which welled a thread-sized trickle of ice-cold water, unknown to the guidebook!

In following trail, we took turns in leading for a given time, and it was a game of wits and keenness of observation to see which one could follow the signs the longest without getting off. Climbing Mount Washington another time through Huntington's Ravine, we followed the brawling little river through spruce and alder up a valley whose flanks and bottom were strewn with vast boulders, a self-taught lesson in the story of the glacier that had gouged out the yawning cavern in the mountain side that towered 3000 feet over our heads into the blue.

On one of our fishing trips we left the beaten trail to cut across country, scale a pathless ridge and pick up on the other side the cup-sized spring with its soda-straw stream of water dripping drop by drop from under the overhanging branches of a fern. That day and the next we trailed the little watercourse until it grew into a river, watching how it widened and deepened as side streams came in, tracing the work of the floods that had carved its banks, reading the history of the abandoned settlements in the clusters of decaying houses and ruins along the shores.

Cut Across Country

Climbing out of July heat up past the timber line into mid-Labrador climate, with the scrub birches and the diminutive spruces with their branches, semaphorelike, all on one side, was always an adventure in surprises and new knowledge. On the bald, wind-flogged summit of Mount Pleasant, we found an alpine garden of delicate, strange blossoms growing ankle-deep in crisp heather, and collected one of each variety. Two days later, when there came a question of cutting across country to save many miles of detour, there were no street signs to guide Son when I told him to figure out his compass points first and then tell which way to go.

Many were the long, confidential talks we had there in the solitude of the outdoors. In those serene hours in the silent woods, the inhibitions that hedge one's innermost thoughts seemed to let down. Intimacies difficult to approach in the hurry and bustle of town life were spoken of frankly. To the father came an insight seldom granted into the shy recesses of the child's heart, an education in the phases of his son's thought and nature, a glimpse of the wonders and beauties of an unfolding individual. To the son, may we hope, came a sense of his father, not as a being of another world, apart, but as a comrade and friend. To both came memories, priceless, unforgettable.

J. A. G.

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STOCKS CLOSE WITH FIRMER PRICE TONE

Cheerful News From Steel Industry—Selling Is Well Absorbed

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The stock market again found itself in strong hands at the end of the week today.

Despite the active selling movement which developed late yesterday, the list stiffened soon after the start of today's short session and while the advances were narrow, the closing tone was firm.

The list was helped by a retreat of the shorts in the chemical issues, and expectation of a favorable U. S. Steel tonnage report at the close, an expectation which was not disappointed. Trading was light, the transactions aggregating 800,000 shares.

Allied Chemical regained half of yesterday's 9-point drop, and shares closing a point or two higher included U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, American Woolen, Mathieson Alkali, Nash, Loew's, Eastman, Sears, Penick & Ford, Gold Dust, Continental Baking A, New York Central, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio.

A few of the rails ran into profit taking, however, and Lehigh, Norfolk & Western and Lackawanna lost about 2 points.

U. S. Steel's gain of 303,960 tons in unfilled orders during December was better than expected, most recent forecasts indicating an upturn of 200,000 to 275,000 tons. Earlier, however, a jump of 300,000 to 400,000 had been talked of.

Good Steel News

News from the steel industry was generally cheerful, including an estimate of next week's operations in the Youngstown area, indicating an increase of about 5 per cent. U. S. Steel is expected to step up operations in various areas next week, making an aggregate gain in its output of perhaps as much as 7 per cent. In the main, the January resumption of activity seems to be going off as expected.

Numerous merger reports regarding independent steel companies are again coming into Wall Street. It is recognized that if Bethlehem abandons its effort to consolidate with Youngstown Sheet & Tube, it may seek other properties, but the renewal of reports of an inclusive combination of Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown and several others, which were heard about a year ago, were not encouraged in financial circles.

The final adandonment of the latest Great Northern-Northern Pacific Railway merger plan was not unexpected in Wall Street. Bankers say that plans which involve the necessity of divestment of holdings in other roads are not likely of fruition in times of low stock prices, and what the carriers might consider really attractive prices are unlikely until general business is again on a prosperity basis.

Export copper was reduced to a basis of 10 cents, another ¼ of a cent cut. News from the petroleum industry included an expected omission of the Skelly Oil dividend. Silver rallied in the London market.

While there was no money market today, the credit cheapening process was apparent in announcements that Atlanta and Chicago had cut their rediscount rates from 3½ to 3.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices were irregular today as bidding for investment issues showed signs of slackening. Rails were fairly steady on small fractional changes either way. Utility issues were heavy and in most instances prices were a share under the previous close. The market in industrials was thin but price movement continued upward.

A $15,000,000 5 per cent bond issue of the Milwaukee Electric Company was offered on the final day of the week but was understood to be largely a formality as bankers said that the issue together with two other large offerings had been sold. The other two are Detroit Edison 4½s amounting to $34,984,000 and $25,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric 4½s.

United States Governments were about steady. Liberty first 4¼s advanced to 103, and the Treasury 4½s were a little higher, Australian 5s, Brazilian 6½s and German Bank 6s were among foreign loans that declined in an irregular movement.

DIVIDENDS

Loew's Boston Theaters declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Lanston Monotype declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb.18.

Raymond Concrete Pile Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company declared the regular semiannual preferred dividend of $2.50, payable March 2 to stock of record Jan. 9.

William Carter Company declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable March 15 to stock of record March 10.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 62½ cents, payable Feb? 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Sanford Mills declared the regular semiannual dividend of $1, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 6.

Elgin National Watch Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, placing the stock on a $1.50 annual basis, payable Feb. 1, to stock of record Jan. 15. Three months ago a 50-cent dividend was paid, prior to which the stock was on a $2.50 annual basis.

TO SPEND $14,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10—Expenditures of $14,000,000—a $6 per cent increase over the last year—are provided in the 1931 budget of the New York Power & Light Corporation of Albany, subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson System. Improvements and enlargements of about 50 sub-stations are planned in the company's territory, extending from Utica to the Massachusetts border, and along the Hudson River. Gas line and production expenditures will total $1,100,000 and $3,000,000 will be spent on local advertising lines and extensions.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Report of General Public Service Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows total income of $1,182,605. Income from cash dividends increased from $772,119 in 1929 to $1,018,796, while profits on the sale of securities decreased from $2,344,237 to $104,225. Net assets amounting at cost to $28,681,341 had a market value of $24,916,802, which was $3,764,540 or 13 per cent below cost. After payment of regular preferred and common stock dividends, earned surplus was $3,783,485, compared with $4,120,318 at end of 1929.

OMIT SUPERMAID DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Supermaid Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the capital stock due Feb. 1. The stock was placed on a $1 annual basis six months ago prior to which $3 annually was paid with extras in cash and stock.

OMIT SKELLY OIL DIVIDEND

Skelly Oil Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common due to be paid March 14.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 10	Jan. 9
43¼	19¾	1¾	Abitibi	4500	23¼	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
37¾	14½	1.80	Adams Ex	1800	19¾	18½	19¼	19	19¼
35	21	3	Adams Mill	100	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
38	4¼	.60	Airway El	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
156⅝	67¼	3†	Air Reduc	3600	100	98¼	99½	98¾	98¾
9	3	..	Alax Rubber	1000	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35¼	4½	.40	Alaska Jun	3600	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
15⅜	6	..	Albany PWP	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
35¼	8¾	..	Alleghany	10300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
243	104½	8§	Allied Chem	11800	160¾	153¼	157¼	159¾	160
66	31½	3	Allis-Chal	600	36⅞	35½	36½	36⅝	38⅜
43¼	11½	3	AL Port Cem	100	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
31¼	16½	3	Amerada	300	31	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
97⅜	45¼	3†	Am Bk Note	100	60	60	60	60	60
..	..	.40	Alaska Jun	3600	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
21⅜	11⅝	..	Am Brake pf	90	119¾	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾
21⅜	6¼	..	Am Br Boy	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
86	38	7	Am Br Sv pf	10	49½	46½	48¾	48¾	49¾
184½	104½	6†	Am Can pf	19600	113¾	111¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
156⅝	140¼	7	Am Can pf	200	146	146	146	..	..
62¼	34⅜	6	Am Can & F	800	34	33½	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
116	70	7	Am Car pf	100	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
68⅜	37	3	Am Chain	200	52	51	51	51	51
51¾	35	3†	Am Chicle	400	43	42½	43	43	43
33	8	..	Am Com Alc	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
101¾	35	..	Am & FPw	19400	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝
101	72	6	Am & FP g	900	83	..	83	..	85
100¾	83¾	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	91	91	91	91	9
33⅜	8½	.10	Am Hawaii	800	9¾	9¼	9⅜	..	..
7	1½	..	Am Hide	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	..
141⅞	34½	3†	Am Ice	300	38⅝	36	36	..	..
65⅜	16	2§	Am Int Corp	19600	31	30¼	30¾	30¾	30⅝
4	½	..	Am La Fr	100	1	1	1	1	..
105	18¼	3	Am Loco	400	26	25½	26	25½	..
118½	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	90	90	90	..	..
81½	13½	1	Am Mktais	100	18	18	18	..	..
65	30	7	Am Nat O pf	50	35	35	35	30	30
119⅜	36¼	1§	Am Pw &Li	800	48	47⅛	47⅞	47½	48½
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	100	97½	97½	97½	97	..
39⅝	15	1	Am Radiat	2000	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	18	18¼
100½	28	2§	Am Roll Mill	1000	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	30¾	30¾
67⅜	63½	6	Am Saf Ras	2800	63½	62	63½	63	63½
103⅜	93⅜	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..	..
79⅛	37½	4	Am Smelt	2800	44⅛	42⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
83⅜	43⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	2500	58⅝	56⅜	58¼	58	58¾
60⅞	39¼	5	Am Sugar	100	49	49	49	49	49½
274½	170⅝	9	Am Tel & T	1900	186½	185½	186½	186¼	186⅝
134⅞	47⅜	3	Am Wat W	2500	102¾	97⅝	98¾	98¾	98¾
108½	98	6	Am Wat W6	1300	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½	105
30½	5½	..	Am Wool	1900	11⅜	9¾	11¼	9½	9½
44½	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	8300	33¾	28¾	32½	30	30
79⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc pf	100	38	38	38	..	..
53¼	19	1	Anac Wire	100	26	26	26	26	26
51½	24	2½	Anaconda	9400	33¼	31⅝	32	32	32
51¾	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	1400	30½	30	30½	..	..
29¼	13½	2	Arch Dan	100	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¾
82⅞	60	7	Armour D pf	700	70½	69	70¼	71	..
8½	2¾	..	Arm III A	500	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4⅝	1½	..	Arm III B	1000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13⅜	3½	..	Arnold Cons	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
46½	20	4	Asso Apparl	300	37	36½	37	36½	36½
80½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	1800	38¾	37¾	38¼	25¾	24½
243½	168	16	Atchison	400	180½	180½	180	180½	180½
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
51¾	16⅝	1†	Atl Refin	1400	22¾	21½	22½	22½	22½
263⅜	60¾	4§	Auburn Auto	6400	109¾	107½	109¾	107½	107½
60	51	3.93	Aust Cred	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	..	..
9⅞	2¾	..	Aviation	5800	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	4	4
38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	4500	23⅛	22½	22¾	22½	22½
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	20	92	91¾	91¾	93	93
122¾	55⅞	7	Balt & O	3000	80¾	78½	80¾	78	80¾
110½	104½	6½	Bamber pf	10	105½	106½	106½	106½	105½
91	58	6	Barker Br pf	10	57½	57½	57½	..	..
34	8¾	2	Barnsdall A	1400	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
92	62	4	Beatrice	200	68½	68½	68½	..	..
85½	76¼	5.52	Beig NR ppf	100	78½	78¾	78¾	..	..
57⅝	14¼	1	Bendix	2000	19⅝	19	19½	19½	..
56¼	30⅜	2	Best & Co	300	34½	34	34⅜	33⅜	..
110¼	47⅜	6	Beth Steel	8100	53½	52⅜	53⅛	53⅜	53⅝
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	300	117½	117½	117⅝	118½	118½
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	900	27	26¾	27	26½	..
104	95	..	Blm'dale pf	40	95	95	95	95	..
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	200	22½	22½	22½	22½	22¾
90⅜	60⅛	3†	Borden	1700	73½	72¼	73	72¾	69¾
50⅝	16	2	Borg Warner	2800	23¾	21⅞	22	22½	..
25⅝	12¼	1½	Briggs	1200	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	..
22¼	1⅝	..	Brockway	700	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	..
35¾	5¼	..	Bruns Term	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	..
11½	11⅛	1	Bucerrus	100	15	15	15	15½	..
16⅞	3	..	Budd Mfg	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	..
14⅜	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾	..
74	9¾	..	Bullard	100	16½	16½	16½	16½	..
81½	18¾	1†	Burroughs	1800	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	..
4¼	1¼	.50	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
29¾	10	..	Butterick	100	15	15	15	..	..
89⅞	28¾	..	Calu & Arls	100	37½	37½	37½	37¼	..
33⅜	7¾	..	Calu & Hec	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾	..
75⅝	30½	3	Canada Dry	500	33¼	33¾	33½	33¾	..
52¼	16⅝	2½	Can Pac	800	41½	41¼	41⅜	41⅝	..
34¼	16⅛	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
28¾	7½	..	Capital Adm	300	10½	10	10½	11½	..
42	29½	3	Capital A pf	100	30	30	30	30½	..
96	45½	4	Caro C&O	10	85	85	85	..	..
362¾	83½	6	Case Thresh	5500	89½	87¾	89½	88¼	..
132	114¾	7	Case Th pf	60	113	113	113	..	..
79¾	22	3	Caterpillar	11300	31⅜	31	31⅜	31	31
75	24	..	Cav-Dibba pf	70	34	34	34	34	34
20	6¾	..	Celanese	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	..
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	700	24	23½	23½	23½	..
65¾	21	..	Cerro de P	1800	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅝	..
45½	6¾	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..	..
82½	32½	3	Ches Corp	1700	43	42¾	43	43	..
51⅜	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	42½	41¼	41⅞	42⅜	..
10	⅛	..	Chi & Alton	1500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	..
10¾	⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	3000	1¾	1½	1¾	1½	..
17¾	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	1600	7	6¾	7	7	..
52⅜	13	1	Chi Gt W pf	2000	22	21½	22	22½	..
26⅝	14¼	..	Chi M&SP	1400	2¼	2	2⅛	2	..
48¼	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	1800	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13¾	..
89⅞	28½	4	Chi & NW	1300	42½	40⅞	42⅛	41	..
37	7¾	..	Chi Pneu	100	11	11	11	11½	..
125⅛	45⅛	7	Chi RI	1400	58⅜	57½	58¼	57¾	..
65	23½	3½	Chile Copper	60	32	32	32	..	..
43	14⅜	1	Chrysler	2500	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	17	..
98⅜	79	6½	City Ice pf	40	79	79	79	79	..
13¼	2¼	..	City Stores	600	3½	2¾	2⅞	3½	..
42	20	3½	City Stor A	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	..	..
60	21	3	Cluett Pbdy	100	28¾	28¼	28¾	28	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Cola Cola	2000	153⅝	152¼	153⅛	153	..
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	51	..
64⅞	44	2½	Col Calm	100	49	49	49	49	..
87	30⅜	2†	Colum Gas	4500	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	35⅞	..
199	65⅛	6	Col Carbon	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
37⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	1800	8¾	8½	8¾	8½	..
44⅜	30½	3	Com Cred A	100	35	35	35	35	..
55	21¾	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	26½	26½	26½	27	..
38	14	1	Com Sol	4000	16	15⅝	16	15⅝	..
20½	9	.60	Commwlth So	8000	9	8¾	9	9	..
104¾	86½	6	Commwlth So 6pf	100	95½	95½	95½	95	..
19⅜	6¼	..	Congoleum	1600	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
38¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	700	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	..
97¾	78¼	4	Con Gas	3500	86½	86⅛	86⅜	85⅝	..
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	104	104	104	104	..
2	⅛	..	Con Textile	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
22½	8½	1.20	Container A	1000	8¾	8¾	9⅜	8¼	..
22½	10¾	..	Cont Bak A	2000	22	22	22¼	22	..
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	1800	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	..	..
71¾	43½	2½	Cont Can	100	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	50½	..
77⅝	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	1200	47¼	46½	47¼	47	..
23¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	500	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	..
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	800	11	10¾	11	10¾	..
40¾	8½	1	Cont Shares	1000	10¾	10	10½	10½	..
111⅜	65	3†	Corn Prod	1800	80½	79½	80½	80	..
33	7½	..	Coty	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½	..
22	3½	1§	Croaley	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
18½	4¾	1	Crown Zell	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
93⅝	50¼	5†	Crucible	100	57½	57½	57½	57¾	..
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	..
19½	2¼	..	Cuba Co	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4½	..
9	2	..	Cub Am S	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	..
65⅝	25	..	Cub Am S pf	20	33	33⅜	33	31½	..
2½	⅛	..	Cub Dom S	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
48	38¾	4	Cudahy	100	43	43	43	43	..
137⅛	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	..	..
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss W	2000	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	3⅞	..
19¾	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	2000	6¼	5½	6	5⅝	..
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	300	147¾	147¾	147¾	148	..
153	69½	6†	Del Lac&W	100	97	97	97	99½	..
80	25½	..	Denv RG pf	200	34½	34½	34½	34¾	..
..	..	1.50	Diamond M pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½	..
..	..	..	Diamond T	800	17	16⅝	17	16⅝	..
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	200	15½	15	15	..	..
145¼	80½	4†	Dupont	3500	89¼	88	88¾	88½	..
57⅝	23	..	Durham H pf	20	23	23	23	..	..
255¼	142¼	5†	East Kodak	2000	158	155¾	158	156½	..
134	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	20	129	129	129	129	..
37¼	11⅝	1.60	Eaton Axle	100	15	15	15	15½	..
114⅜	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	400	84	83¾	83½	83¾	..
9¾	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½	..
103⅜	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	2500	44⅞	43	44	43⅜	..
102	84¾	6	El P&St 6 pf	600	90	89¾	89¾	90	..
59⅜	36⅞	5	End John	400	39¾	39½	39½	39⅞	..
45¾	25⅛	3†	Erie	1500	32½	31½	31½	32⅜	..
67⅜	27	1	Erie 1 pf	100	42½	42½	42½	43	..
43⅜	6⅝	..	Eureka Vac	100	9	9	9	..	..
27½	21⅝	1½	Ex Buffet	20	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾	..
39¾	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	6½	6	6	6	..
25½	10	1	Fed Screw W	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..	..
12¾	5½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	..
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	24½	24¼	24½	25	..
89¾	43½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49¾	..
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	200	17⅜	17½	17½	..	..
87⅞	53⅜	6	Firestone pf	100	61	61	61	61½	..
61⅝	38⅜	2½	First Nat Bk	600	44½	44½	44⅝	44¼	..
51⅝	32¾	2½	Fisk Rubber	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
21	1¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	30	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	..
52½	30	3	Floraheim S	200	33½	33½	33½	38	..
104½	37½	3	Foster & Wh	2000	48¼	46⅝	48	47½	..
50	18¼	1	Fourth Nat Inv	400	27	27	27	27	..
57⅜	16⅝	4	Fox A	87000	27⅝	27	27½	27½	..
55½	24½	4†	Freeport Tx	800	33	31⅝	31¾	31¾	..
90	50	5	Gamewell	100	55	55	55	53	..
7⅝	3	..	Gardner M	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
16½	5	..	Gen Am Inv	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
111⅞	83½	4†	Gen Am Tk	1300	61	59½	61	60	..
71⅜	22⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	300	28	27¾	28	27½	..
135	97	8	Gen Bak pf	50	108	108	108	102¾	..
8⅞	6¼	..	Gen Cable	100	7	7	7	7	..
109¾	36	7	Gen Cable pf	10	57½	55	57½	54	..
96⅝	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	17500	45½	44⅞	45⅝	45½	..
61¼	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	1800	50½	48¾	50¼	49½	..
18⅝	11⅝	.30	Gen G&E A	1400	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅝	..
123	78	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	80	80	80	..	..
80¾	40⅝	3	Gen Mills	100	48¼	48¼	48½	48½	..
98¾	89	6	Gen Mills pf	200	97	96½	96½	96½	..
100⅝	81¾	5	Gen Mot pf	400	98¾	96	98¾	96½	..
64¼	31½	2†	Gen Motors	11000	37	36¼	37	36¼	..
52⅞	13¾	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	16½	16½	16½	17	..
10	5¾	..	Gen Theater n	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾	..
106⅞	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	1500	71¾	70½	71¾	72	..
19⅜	3½	..	Gen Realty	300	6	5¾	6	6¼	..
90	30	4†	Gen Refrac	500	43¾	43¾	43¾	44	..
106⅛	18	1e	Gillette	4300	28	24¾	25	24¾	..
10⅜	3¾	..	Gilden	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
106⅛	63¾	7	Glidden pf	20	74	74	74	74	..
19	3	2½	Gobel Adolf	400	4½	4½	4½	4¾	..
97⅞	39	3½	Gold Dust	3000	32¾	31¾	33⅜	33½	..
111⅞	100	6	Gold Dust pf	400	106	105	105	..	..
58½	15¾	4	Goodrich	400	18½	18¼	18¾	18½	..
104½	62	7	Goodrich pf	100	84	84	84	84	..
96⅞	35⅛	5	Godyear	2300	45¼	44	44¼	44⅜	..
70⅝	34½	3	Graham-P stf	100	4	4	4	4	..
58⅞	13	1	Granby	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16	..
52	16	1†	Grand Silver	3700	21¾	20¾	21⅜	20½	..
30⅜	10	..	Grand Union	300	13½	12	12	12½	..
44	16	..	Grand Un pf	100	30	30	30	30	..
102	81	5	Grt Nor pf	400	88	84¾	88	84½	..
25⅜	17½	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	1100	20½	20	20	20	..
34½	7	..	Grt W Sug	800	10½	10	10¼	10⅜	..
120	85	7	Grt W Sug pf	30	94⅝	93	93	93	..
88	38¾	..	Green Can	10	41	41	41	..	..
36	2½	..	Grisby Gru	1400	4	4	4	4	..
23¼	6½	..	Hahn Dpt St	200	8¼	8	8¼	7⅝	..
88½	48¾	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	400	55	55	55	..	..
31¾	16	3	Hall Print	300	17	16¾	17	16½	..
98	85	7	Hanna 1 pf	100	90	90	90	..	..
89	38	.2	Harbison	6200	41¼	40	41¼	40¾	..
17⅜	3⅞	..	Hayes Body	300	5½	5½	5½	5½	4
43	19¾	1¾	Thresher pf	100	29	..	29	..	..
18⅝	10¼	..	Houdaille B	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	..	..
119⅜	39¼	10	Houston Oil	700	41⅝	39¾	40⅝	40⅜	..
11⅜	8¾	..	Hupp Motor	900	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼	..
80	20	4	Howe Sound	300	29

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Influences Favoring Recovery More in Evidence in United States

Evidences of business improvement in the United States have become more distinct the last few days. The week's news was featured by reports of increasing employment in numerous districts, with thousands of workers returning to their jobs.

Steel demand has been encouraging. Operating rates in the industry have been stepped up sharply. As the test period for the new prices approaches there is noted in several centers an upward move in the quotations on scrap metal.

In the retail field, the January "sales" are meeting with satisfactory response. The behavior of the New York stock market has exerted a favorable influence on sentiment also. Announcements of industrial expansion plans and the success of the negotiations toward a world agreement on sugar have added to the brighter side of the business picture.

On the other hand, there is the reduction in the price of copper, the buying of the metal having been extremely light recently. Silver has declined to another new low level, and the Chinese silver dollar with it.

Prospects of a silver loan by United States and some foreign banking groups are under discussion. Those favoring such a loan point out that it would aid not only China, but other countries whose surpluses of commodities might be sold in the Chinese market.

Check Payments Higher

Among the week's business indicators, carloadings showed a decline as compared with the previous week, the corresponding week of last year and of 1928. Bank clearings this week totaled $10,972,923,000, a decline of 9.4 per cent compared with the similar 1929 period. The Commerce Department's report on check payments outside New York City for the week ended Jan. 3 reflected an increase in business activity as compared with the previous week, but a decline as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Wholesale prices generally were lower than in the previous week. Farm products dropped sharply, while manufactured and other non-agricultural products advanced.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $45,533,000, compared with $10,665,000 last week, and with $46,882,000 in the like week of 1930.

Reports From Other Countries

South American trade was dull over the holiday period, according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce. The Argentine peso declined further. Weather in Argentina continues favorable for cereals.

A firmer tendency in sugar prices is noted in cables from Brazil. The tendency of exchange in that country also is downward.

A belated business readjustment is making itself felt in France, according to latest reports from that country. Employment figures show a 20 per cent increase in the number of people out of work in the week ended Dec. 20 as compared with the previous week. The total of registered unemployment in receipt of allowances was 10,686.

Japanese reports say holiday trade was much below usual levels. Expectations are that commodity prices will be adjusted to world levels in 1931.

Leading Stock Markets

The trend of the New York stock market was somewhat irregular this week, but with the road of least resistance leading to higher price levels. The market generally was considered to have given a good account of itself in the first full week of trading in 1931. Activity was only moderate. Brokers' loans, as reported this week, declined $47,000,000 to a new low level.

A fair improvement in sentiment was reflected on the London Stock Exchange also. Wall Street and Continental stock market reports had a favorable effect on prices at the beginning of the week. The movement of the London market was irregular later, but Friday's trading resulted in further firmness of quotations.

At Paris, stock prices began the week firm, then turned irregular. Thursday's session was notably weak, but trading was slow. Prices improved somewhat before the end of the week.

Prices on the Berlin Boerse pursued a downward course throughout most of the week. Some wide losses resulted from the trading, which was small in volume. Toward the close of the period traders concentrated on a select group of securities and these benefited somewhat, while the rest of the list showed a further tendency to decline.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last	Jan. 10	Jan. 9
30	Am Found	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
182	Am T&T	186¼	185¼	186⅛	186¼	
360	AmoskeagCo	9	8½	9	8¼	
800	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.15	
10	Avia Sec	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
20	Big Sanf	27¼	27	27	..	
5	Bos El pf	81	81	81	..	
40	Bos Edis Alb	181	179½	179½	180	
145	B&M pr pf	103	102½	103	102½	
15	Cop Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
58	East SS	20	20	20	20	
50	E G&P pf	92	92	92	92	
27	E G&P pr pf	80½	80¼	80½	80	
10	E Mass pf	10	10	10	..	
30	Edison Elec	254	254	254	254¾	
220	First Nat S	45	44¾	45	44¾	
35	Galv H pf	5½	5½	5½	..	
100	Gen Capital	34	34	34	34	
5	Georgian pf	9	9	9	..	
5	Hygrade	20½	20½	20½	..	
10	Isle Royale	5	5	5	..	
30	Jenk Tel	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
50	Libby McN	11½	11½	11½	..	
10	Mass Util	4½	4½	4½	4½	
40	Mergenthal	87½	87	87½	86½	
260	Nash	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	30¾	
150	Nat Ser	3½	3⅜	3½	3½	
15	NE Pub pf	20	20	20	20	
15	NE Tel	139	136	136	136	
3250	No Butte	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
1575	Pac Mills	22	21	22	20	
300	Shawmut	15¼	15	15⅛	15¼	
30	So Sur	3½	3½	3½	3½	
190	Stone Web	45¾	45⅜	45⅝	47½	
170	Suff Mach	20¼	18½	19	19½	
80	Swift & Co	29	28¾	28¾	28	
20	Torrington	45	45	45	45	
100	Tower Mfg	.90	.90	.90	.90	
15	Un Twist D	20	20	20	21	
625	Uni Found	9¼	8⅞	9	9½	
83	Uni Shoe	57¾	57⅛	57½	57	
125	Utah Apex	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
50	Util Eq pf	70	70	70	70	
150	Util Hyd	4½	4⅜	4½	4½	
100	Venez H	.80	.80	.80	..	
55	Venez M	3	3	3	3	
20	Waltham	17	17	17	..	
200	Whitt Mfg	.15	.15	.15	..	

BONDS

$6000	NE Tel 5s	101	101	101	101
1000	West T&T 5s	101	101	101	101

NORTHERN SECURITIES CO.

Northern Securities Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $448,769 after expenses, taxes, etc., equivalent to $11.35 a share (par $100) on 39,540 shares, compared with $374,576 or $9.47 a share in 1929.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	94⅛	94⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	89⅝	89⅝
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104	104
Am Pow & Lt 6s '16	83⅛	83⅛
Am T C Chem 5½s ct '49	100¼	100¼
Am Metals 6½s	93¼	93
Am Nat Gas 6½s '48	45½	45½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	139⅝	139⅝
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Am T&T 3s '65	106⅝	106½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106	106⅛
Am W'W&Elec deb 6s '75	103½	103½
Am Writ Paper 6s '47	63⅝	63⅝
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	101¼	101¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	78	78
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98⅛	98
Atch T&SF 4½s	118½	117¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103¼	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	97	97
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	88	88
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100¾
B&O 4½s cv	96¾	96
B&O rfg 5s '9 5	103	102⅝
B&O 5 series D	103⅛	103⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	89	89
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	104	103
Boston & Me 5s '55	100½	100½
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅝	106⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¾	99¾
Bklyn Un 5s '50	103½	103½
Bklyn Un El 1st	86½	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107½	107½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89	89
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
By Products C 5½s	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105¼	105¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅞	104⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¼s	102¼	102¼
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	86¾	86⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅛	99⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	94	91
Cen Pacific 1s 4s '49	96⅛	96⅛
Cen New England 4s	86	86
Cen Steel 8s '41	112	112
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101⅛	101
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅝	100⅝
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	103	103
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	48½	45¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67½	67
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	34	33¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	73½	73¼
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037 C	94	94
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	91	90¾
Chi Railway 5s	67¼	67
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅛	98⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	96	96
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅝	104⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¼	94
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	92½	92½
Cin Tom 4½s	104	103
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105½	105½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Colonial 6s	59	58
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼
Columbus Pow 4½s	96¾	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Crown Corn & Seal 6s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	57	57
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95¼	95¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	16	16
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	81¼	81¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105¾	105¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	66	66
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	104
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	41	40
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	80	80
Erie 5s '67	83¼	83¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	92	92
Fla East Coast 5s '74	30	30
Gen Motor Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Theater 6s	65¼	65
Goodrich 6s	75½	75½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	102	102
Goodyear 5s '57	89¼	89¼
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '54	111	111
Great Northern 2½s '52	109½	109½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	53	52⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	78
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '57	101¾	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92	91⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97½	97½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	50½	50
Ind Un Ry 5s	103¾	103¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99½	99
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	89⅝	89⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	89¾	89¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	89	89
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	87	86½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	77	77
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	71	71
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81½	81⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90¾	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	85
Iowa Central rfg 5s	5	5
Kendall 5½s'ww	55	55
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101	100¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95¾	95¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103¼	103¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	56½	55½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	103	103
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	98
Louis Ark 6s	70	70
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	39⅞	39½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100½	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73	72½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅛	98⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	99	98
Mo Pac 5s H	98	98
Montana Power 5s A '62	100¾	100¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	95½	95½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100¼
Nat Rad 6½s '41	14½	14½
NYNH&H deb 4s '34	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101⅞	101¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	108
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¾	106⅝
NYC M C col 3½s '98	85¼	85
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100½	100½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	106¾	106⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅜	101¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅝	114⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94	94
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118	117
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46¼	46¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100⅝	100⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68⅝	68⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	104
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¾	111¾
Ont Svc 5½s	92⅝	92⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Para Publis 5½s	88	87⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103¼	103
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	56½	55
Penn RR con 4s '48	98½	98½
Penn RR 4½s D	97⅝	97
Penn RR 4¾s '69	102	102
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110	110
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	113½	113½
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	101½	101½
Pere Marquette 4½s	100½	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '53	82½	82
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82½	82½
Pillsbury Flour 5s 43	105	105
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	96	95¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68⅝	68½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105¼	105¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¾	102¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s Chase ct	12	12
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	93
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	102⅜	101½
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	102⅛	102
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	97	96½
Richfield Oil 6s	58¼	58¼
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	89	89
Rio G & W col 4s '49	83	83
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	106
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
StL & SF 4s A '50	88¾	88
StL & SF 4½s '78	82	82
StL & SF 5s B '50	101¾	101½
StL SW 1st 5s '52	96½	95⅞
StP KCSL 4½s '41	97	97
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109½	109½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	106
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	20	19⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	19	18½
Seabd All Fla 6s A '35	11	10¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	92
Shell Union 5s '47	87¾	87
Shell Union 5s ct ww	90	90
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	100
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	84	84
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅞	102¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅞	96⅞
So Pacific 4½s '68	98½	98¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101	100⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	87
So Ry con 5s '94	109	109
So Ry gen 5s '56	113	113
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106
So Bel Tel 5s	103	103
Standard Oil NJ 5s '46	105¼	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅜	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	68	68
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	95	95
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104
Texas Corp 5s '44	102½	102
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	111½	111
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¾	98¾
Tex & Pac 5s D wi '80	98½	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave 5s '37	95	95
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	30½
Tol Wal 4s	95½	95½
Trumbull Steels 6s '40	95	95
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 ct sta	75	75
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101½	101½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¼	93¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	97
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101⅞	101¼
US Rubber 5s '47	73⅝	73⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	100⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	75½	73
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	83½	82⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107⅝	107⅝
Va Ry 4½s	101½	101½
Wabash 4½s '78	87¾	87¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103½	103¼
Wabash 5½s '76	100	99⅛
Wabash 5s D	96	94⅞
Warner Bros Pict 6s	74½	73½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104⅝	104⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	83½	83
Western Maryland 5½s '77	91⅞	91⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	96⅛	96⅛
Western Un col 5s '38	104	103⅝
Western Un 6s '60	103½	103¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s D '65	91	91
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	101⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103⅛	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	35¾	35¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	35½	35½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	10	10
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	26	26
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89¾	89¾
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	89½	89½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan 10	Jan 9
3½s '47	101.27	101.28	101.27	101.28	101.00	
1st 4¼s '47	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	102.30	
4th 4¼s '38	103.26	103.26	103.26	103.25	103.26	
4th 4¼s reg	103.21	103.21	103.21	103.21	103.21	
US 3¾s '47	103.27	103.27	103.27	103.27	103.00	
US 4s '44	108.28	108.28	108.24	108.24	108.20	
US 4¼s '52	113.00	113.00	112.29	113.00	113.30	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73½	73½	
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	53	53	
Antioquia 7s A '45	60	60	
Antioquia 7s C '45	59	59	
Antioquia 7s D '45	58¼	58¼	
Antioquia III	55	55	
Antwerp 5s '58	93¾	94	
Argentine 5½s '63	85¼	85¼	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91	91	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91	91	
Argentine Gov 8s May '60	91¼	91¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91¼	90¾	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91¾	91¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91½	91½	
Australia 4½s '57	67	67	
Australia 5s '55	73	73	
Australia 5s '57	73	73	
Austria 7s ct	83¼	83	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105½	
Austria Hydro 6½s	77	76¾	
Batavian ePt 4½s '42	94⅞	94⅝	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	102¾	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110½	110½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108	
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107⅝	
Bergen (City) '60 rcts	96	96	
Berlin 6s '58	70	68	
Berlin 6½s '50	75¼	74½	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73¾	72¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	73	73	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	72½	72½	
Bolivia 7s '69	32⅞	30⅜	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	33	32½	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	46	45	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	67	66½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	67¼	66¾	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	66¾	66½	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	85½	85	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	65	65	
Bremen 7s '35	93	92½	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68¾	68¾	
Buenos Aires 6s '61	68	67¾	
Bulgaria 7s '67	69	69	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	75	75	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101	
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	104¾	
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107½	107½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	74¾	73½	
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	78	78	
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	81½	81½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	78	77	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	78½	77¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	77	77	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	77¼	77¼	
Chile (Rep) '62	78	78	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	64	63	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	64	63½	
Colombia Bk 6s '47	55	55	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94	93¾	
Copenhagen Steamships 4s	101¾	101¾	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	78	78¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	81	79¾	
Czechoslovak (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110	
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107¾	107¾	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅜	94½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	100¼	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	104⅞	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	96¾	
Dominic (Rep) ef 5½s '42	90	90	
Duke Power 6s '66	103⅛	103⅛	
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	101	101	
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101½	
Dutch El sf 6s '52	101¾	101¾	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	62	61½	
Finland 5½s '58	90	90	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	88½	88½	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	95	
Frankfort 6½s '53	75	75	
French (Rep) 7½s '49	130½	130½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125¾	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91	90½	
German 7s '49	102¼	101¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	83	81¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	75	74½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75½	74½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	82	82	
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	71½	71½	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	96	96	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75¾	74¼	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '48	90	90	
Greek 6s '68	95¾	95¾	
Hansa 6s ww	77	76	
Helingsfors 6½s	82¾	82¾	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	75	75	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	71	71	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	83	83	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85	83½	
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¾	95½	
Jap (Con Pow) 6½s '50	88⅝	88½	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '54	104	103½	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93¼	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	78½	78¼	
Karstadt 6s '43	68¼	68¼	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	92¾	92¼	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	80¼	80¼	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	85½	85½	
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	83	83	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104	
Medellin 6½s '54	51	50½	
Mex 4s small A '10	10½	9⅝	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83¾	83¾	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	48¾	48⅝	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	84	84	
Netherland (King) 6s '72	105½	105¼	
New South Wales 5s '57	66½	66⅜	
New South Wales 5s '58	66	66	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85¾	85½	
Norway (King) 5s '63	89¾	89¾	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102	
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105	
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	98½	98⅛	
Nuremberg 6s '52	70	70	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90	89¾	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96½	96½	
Oslo (City 6s '55	101½	101½	
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90¼	90¼	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½	
Paris-Lyons-Med ini ctf 7s '58	104¼	104¼	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¼	102⅝	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	53¼	52½	
Peru 6s '60	40¼	39½	
Peru 6s '61	40	40	
Peru 7s '59	56½	56½	
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	95	95	
Poland 6s '40	97½	97½	
Poland 7s '47	79¼	79	
Poland 8s '50	83¼	83	
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	69¾	69¾	
Prussia 6s	73	71½	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	98¼	98¼	
Rhine Main 7s '50	92¾	92¾	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	81	80½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	78¼	78	
Rhaine Westphalia' 55 ww	78¾	78¾	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	87¾	87½	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	54	54	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	48½	48	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	63½	54½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	55¼	53¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	75	75	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83¾	83¾	
Rotterdam 5½s & '64	103¾	103¾	
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91½	90¾	
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	66	66	
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	53	52	
Sao Paulo (State) '41	81	80	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	74	74	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	80	80	
Saxon State 7s '45	78¾	78¾	
Seine ((Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79½	78½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91⅝	
Shinyetau El Pw 6½s '52	85	83	
Siemens 6½s '51	90	89¼	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	69	69	
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	70¾	70¾	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	67	65	
Styria (Prov) 8s '36	91	91	
Sydney 5½s	75	75	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½	
Toho El Pow 6

DUTCH THRIFT AIDS STATE IN TRADE SLUMP

(Continued from Page 1)

profits. Philips ordinary shares fell in a few weeks some 30 per cent, after declining substantially since November, 1929. The quotation at that date was 480 per cent as against 205 per cent at the present day. Rumors attributed the fall to American selling, as the International General Electric Company owns a large part of the ordinary shares of "Philips."

A number of foreign issues have been offered in Holland in the current year by Germany, France, Belgium and South America. Our Belgian neighbors generally found a ready market. But in November a 4 per cent Belgian state loan of $18,000,000, which was offered simultaneously at Amsterdam ($8,400,000), at Stockholm and in Switzerland, for the conversion of the 8 per cent American loan of 1921, did not prove an entire success, because the terms did not differ much from domestic loans. The public naturally often expects extra profits from foreign loans, as the risks are considered to be greater.

Investors have experienced bad times by the lowering of the interest rates. Thus the yield of gilt-edged bonds has fallen to 4 per cent, as against 4½ per cent at the beginning of the year and only 3 per cent is paid on deposit accounts.

Export Trade Affected

The world depression has also injured to a certain extent the Dutch export trade, especially the products of the colonies. Holland is to a large extent dependent for her national welfare on her colonies. There are no reliable statistics to prove this, but the agriculture of the Dutch East Indies is the first of Dutch international commerce, notwithstanding the growth and importance of industry in the past half century. Sugar is the most important colonial commodity.

A sugar growers' conference was held at Amsterdam at the beginning of December, between the Java and Cuban producers, as prices have fallen considerably, and an arrangement was come to by which the Cuban producers are to restrict their production for a period of five years, and the Java producers are to restrict their exports to certain countries in the Far East for the same period.

The scheme of restriction has been approved, but definite arrangements had to be made at a conference at Brussels between the two parties to the agreement, and the producers of beet sugar on the Continent, especially Germany, Hungary, France, and Belgium. At this moment a definite agreement has not been arrived at. If consumption does not increase, it means only a postponement of the necessary adaptation to a lower price level. This has been the case with rubber, coffee, copper and other such products.

Slight Increase in Workless

The continued fall in shipping freights caused much uneasiness to Dutch shipping companies, a certain part of their tonnage having to be laid up. This means unemployment and an increase of the burden of expenses for the relief measures for the unemployed on the budget. Yet the unemployment situation on the whole is not disquieting. At the end of September about 7 per cent of those registered at all employment exchanges were unable to secure work.

There has been a slight rise in this figure in recent months. Wages have remained unchanged and there are no signs that there will be any alteration, while the provisional statistics for the current year show less strikes and lockouts. In general, the trade unions do not like fighting on a large scale, and prefer to organize a sort of token strike as a warning against attacks on their wage scales. Many trade union leaders are of the opinion that diminish wages would not improve the situation. It is better to maintain the purchasing power. If wages are lowered, costs will be lowered, but, under the present conditions, it would not benefit trade for purchasing power to be weakened.

Imports as well as exports have fallen, compared with 1929, but the fall in price is largely responsible for this, as imports and exports, according to volume, are higher. Wholesale prices follow the general international trend, and the index number for September at 112 (1913, 100) is still falling. The index number for agricultural products shows the same tendency. The cost of living as calculated by the Bureau of Statistics at Amsterdam for a number of laborers' families in that city, has fallen slightly, though retail prices are not following the wholesale prices in their downward tendency.

Budget Problems

The Minister of Commerce has appointed a commission to inquire into this matter.

Although in the three preceding years there was a big surplus in the Treasury, the Minister of Finance is still trying to balance the 1931 budget. Lowering the taxation burden is demanded, but the social insurances for the working classes are very costly.

In 1931 a new system of tax levying will be applied for the first time. As already pointed out the municipalities in the country are largely concerned in the expenditure of the public income. Each of the municipalities is a state in itself. Injustice is unavoidable as a citizen may be called upon to pay taxation raised by the state as well as that of the municipality, so that the burden is not equally distributed. The state will now collect all the taxes on income and on capital, the main sources of public income. A division between the state and the municipalities will then follow chiefly on the basis of their populations.

As in other countries there is concern lest high taxation may be hindering the accumulation of capital required for private enterprises and the stimulus of private initiative. There is, however, an abundance of floating capital which may be regarded as a symptom of the fresh accumulation of capital. But capital for private enterprises is only available for those who enjoy an established reputation and can hold out prospects of a fair dividend, while the capital wanted must be large enough to be quoted in the official stock-exchange list. A country like Holland mostly thrives on smaller undertakings which cannot arrange public issues.

Larger enterprises such as margarine, electric lamps, products of the Indies, metal industries, shipyards, cotton and woolen textiles plants, as well as the shipping companies, have in general the capital they require. But there are numerous others which can only accumulate capital by putting aside reserves. There need, however, be no uneasiness, for in the long run thrift among all classes of the population is the best guarantee for the national welfare.

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BRITISH EARL LAUDS IDEALS IN UNITED STATES

Lord Beauchamp Says Britain Will Not Set Up Tariff Barriers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The idealism of the United States may well lead the world to higher standards and offer the best hope for Anglo-American relations, Earl Beauchamp, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, declared in an address at a dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims of the United States at the Astor Hotel last night.

Characterizing the preservation of peace as a fundamental need of the world, Lord Beauchamp continued:

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, recognizing the importance of the United States, tried with them to secure the peace of the world, and there can be no greater object than that. It is all right to speak of social reform, but social reform is useless if civilization itself is to end. A new war might very well end civilization as we know it. It is as foolish to talk social reform if we do not work for peace as it would be for sailors to decorate the saloon of a sinking ship.

"There is no more foolish saying than 'In time of peace prepare for war.' If a nation prepares for war, it will deserve war, and war is what it will get. What we need is to prepare for peace."

While the British Empire is passing through a difficult economic period, Lord Beauchamp said he was confident that, united, it can "meet and beat all these problems." he reviewed the economic progress England has made since the beginning of the century, including higher wages and shorter hours.

Referring to Lord Beaverbrook's Empire free trade proposals as "neither Imperial nor free trade," he said.

"The position of Great Britain, with its concentrated population, is different from that of any country in the world. We have to import £530,000,000 worth of food to England every year and in addition we have to import £320,000,000 worth of raw materials. We must have these things. We cannot produce them in Great Britain. The problem is how are we to pay for them? We pay for them by exporting manufactured articles, and these articles are largely manufactured out of goods coming into the country.

"Now the Empire is not a large enough market to absorb this great amount of goods which we make. We must sell them also outside the Empire. And we are not willing to sacrifice this larger world market by setting up a tariff barrier. The more goods coming in the more employment we will have."

Music in Boston

Carl McKinley

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Carl McKinley, organist, played the following program: Handel, Suite from the "Water Music" arranged by Mr. McKinley; Mozart, Andante from the "Fifth String Quartet" arranged by W. T. Best; Bach, Toccata and Fugue in D minor; César Franck, Andante from the "Grande Pièce Symphonique"; Bossi, Scherzo in G minor; Mendelssohn, Nocturne from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," arranged by Mr. McKinley; the artist's own composition titled "Arabesque"; Déthier, Scherzo.

Mr. McKinley recently has joined the faculty of the New England Conservatory, and now lends distinction to the department of organ playing. He has distinguished himself also in the field of composition. His performance last night at once revealed him a well-grounded musician, an excellent technician and a man of imagination. Inasmuch as the organ, with its wide variety of speaking stops, is capable of numberless colorful effects, one naturally expects the performer to reveal such effects, nor were those who attended Mr. McKinley's recital disappointed. Seldom does one hear as clean cut, interesting registration as that offered last night. Fleetness of finger, agility in pedaling and a quickly moving thought were outstanding attributes evidenced during the program.

Of the Handel suite, one may be pardoned a preference for the "Air," with its solo stop accompanied by a well modulated registration, together with the jolly "Hornpipe" and the "Minuet." With the Mozart, Mr. McKinley was hardly as successful, since he fell into a rhythmic pitfall which has snared many a less wary musician than he, yet so interesting were the effects he obtained that one feels disposed toward leniency. Bach, of course, must be set upon an organist's program, but this Toccata and Fugue, having been a stand-by for so long, necessarily places the performer upon his mettle. There is no opportunity to shirk, for the audience knows the piece far too intimately. Mr. McKinley honored both himself and the composer by his performance.

Mr. McKinley's own little "Arabesque" proved a piquant piece, teeming with opportunities for imaginative use of solo stops, and was received with enthusiasm. Enthusiasm also marked the reception of the "Scherzo" by Déthier, a brilliantly climaxed composition played in a brilliant manner. It would seem to this reviewer that whatever may have been the prejudice in some quarters regarding organ recitals, a new and thoroughly logical excuse for further offerings along this line has now been given. Mr. McKinley deserves a far wider hearing than that vouchsafed him last night.

G. M. S.

Amusements

"Rejuvenated Rome"

Whether by plan or by coincidence, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Newman often traverse the same terrain in their summer journeyings for the purpose of bringing to Americans their close-ups of foreign lands. This at least provides the interest of comparison, as one listens to the symphonic interpretation of two conductors, marking the little differences that give the individual touch; or as one listens to the same symphony in close repetition in order to make rediscoveries or new discoveries of the things one had overlooked.

Mr. Holmes, in his thirty-eighth year of Travel Revues, chose "Modern Rome" as the subject for his first lecture of this season's series, last night in Symphony Hall—the subject Mr. Newman covered in his second lecture, from quite a different angle. Yet it was stimulating to mark the convergence as well as the divergence of their viewpoints.

In some beautifully colored slides, and bustling action pictures, Mr. Holmes gave us a clear idea of the work of rejuvenation going on in Rome. He showed us just how the squalid tenements are being not only removed, but wiped out, to make way for a fuller disclosure of the architectural landmarks of an ancient culture. He showed us the new homes built for the former occupants of these tenements, on the outskirts of the city, a city in itself of wide, clean habitable apartments. The Roman cave-dwellers in the hills also have been forced to abandon their gypsy dwellings for these more respectable abodes.

There was but one picture of Mussolini—in action—but his forceful presence was felt in the great work of reconstruction, in the control of traffic, including almost military discipline for pedestrians, in the well-ordered life of a modern progressive city. We saw "The House of a Thousand Automobiles," with its broad ramps spiraling roller-coaster-wise to an observation terrace on the roof; but in these days of many motor marts, we wonder if it isn't slightly hyperbolic to name it "The Grandest Garage in the World."

Mr. Holmes brought out the historical relation of the old with the modern city. His lecture was well organized, clear in design, pictorially attractive. Evidently his stay in Hollywood has given him another slant on picturizing effects, as in the ubiquitous Dome of St. Peter's seen in miniature through the Maltese Keyhole, the play of columns of the Piazza of St. Peter, and in the use of the "wide-angle" camera.

Respighi's "Pines" and "Fountains" of Rome were much in evidence. But we did not see the nightingale of the "Pines." It no doubt remained hidden in its gramophone case when Mr. Holmes was there.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Society of Architects

In the four galleries of the Renaissance Court in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there has been installed an exhibition which includes photographs and small models of buildings planned by members of the Boston Society of Architects. The exhibit covers domestic and industrial and ecclesiastical architecture. It probably includes some of the finest specimens of the derivative style that have been constructed in America.

It seems that those institutions which have been generously endowed for building have taken the safer path and adhered to styles which are well rooted in the past; styles which have resulted from a great deal of thoughtful planning. There is certainty of the mood and balance and effect even before the first shovel of soil has been turned.

When one learns that Harvard University is to put up another dormitory or two, one simply fills in those spaces between present buildings with more Georgian, and more. Harvard students will have been saturated with one respectable, well-ordered, subdued style. They cannot help carrying a memory with them of the arched windows and white trim and violet red brick. Members of the Boston Society have helped to establish and standardize this tradition. Several photographs in this exposition reveal the best that is Georgian.

In ecclesiastical architecture there are several canons adopted from the past. The Gothic is preferred; Gothic of the earlier period, the simple, robust Gothic still retaining emphatically the insuperable solidity of the Romanesque. The florid late Gothic with its exuberance and fantasy does not grip the modern mentality.

The ancient Greek with its Roman and Italian Renaissance modifications never will cease to awaken awe in architects for the restfulness of lines, the stable, symmetrical arrangement of mass. The pediment and column appear often, in secular as well as ecclesiastical buildings.

The private home allows an opportunity for individuality. Here one finds more flexibility in the plans, occasionally an erratic turn. Sometimes it is an adaptation of the early English country house; sometimes of a Mediterranean villa. America is expansive; it permits variety in domestic styles—more variety than is seen here.

The industrial building is bound to have some new turn, even when conservatives plan it, for there is no tradition, and, more important, there is a certain economic discipline exercised. Here one begins to see the skyscraper, the plain utilitarian building which expresses no personality, nor symbolizes any religious belief. Hotel edifices belong in the same class, though they make more of a concession to taste and distinction.

One discerns in all these plans that the Boston Society of Architects is composed of craftsmen of the first order. In detail and restraint and subordination there seems in almost every instance an irrefutable good taste.

Bessy E. Creighton

At the New England Society of Contemporary Art at 227 Newbury Street there is a display of water colors by Bessy E. Creighton.

In a variety of scenes Miss Creighton shows considerable gift for painting telling surfaces, for blocking out subtle designs. She establishes the warm southern atmosphere of Sicily, Granada, Cordova, Seville; she captures the haunting quiet which exists in those old strongholds that never fail to give picturesque material to the artist.

Yet Miss Creighton paints in America, too, for she has found out for herself that there is a wealth of imagery for the resourceful painter in modern architecture and engineering devices.

Other Exhibitions

At the Guild of Boston Artists, there is a show of paintings and water colors by Harry Sutton Jr.

At the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, four Taos painters are to be seen in a miscellany of works, including water colors, lithograph and crayon drawings. Scenes of life and the natural landscape of Taos are made by Kenneth M. Adams, Victor Higgins, Eleonora Kissel and J. Ward Lockwood.

D. A.

VERMONT GOVERNOR SEATED

MONTPELIER, Vt. Jan. 8 (AP)—Stanley C. Wilson today was inaugurated Governor of Vermont to succeed Governor John E. Weeks. Mr. Wilson served as lieutenant governor during the Weeks' régime

RELIEF BILL HELD UP BY LAGUARDIA REFUSAL TO VOTE

Lack of Unanimous Consent Keeps Plan on House Speaker's Table

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Intricacies of parliamentary procedure enabled one man, single-handed, to hold up action on the drought relief appropriation bill in the House yesterday.

While Republican House leaders were being criticized in the Senate for the inadequacy of their relief program, Fiorella LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, refused to allow the unanimous consent necessary to take the drought relief appropriation bill from the Speaker's table, and send it to conference.

Mr. LaGuardia took his stand, he declared, in order to force House leaders to permit a general vote on his proposition to incorporate in the bill provisions for food relief in cities as well as in rural districts. As passed by both houses before the Christmas recess, the drought relief bill authorizes $45,000,000 for seed, fertilizer, and other commodities necessary to the production of crops.

The effort of the Senate to add to the appropriation another $15,000,000 to feed farmers is, according to Mr. LaGuardia, discrimination against the unemployed in cities who, he maintains, are in a worse condition than the farmers. Without unanimous consent the bill cannot leave the Speaker's table. Mr. LaGuardia declared that he intends keeping it there until he received assurance that his proposition would be considered.

If Mr. LaGuardia refuses to give in, Republican leaders explained, they will attempt to secure a special rule which would require only a two-thirds majority and would make it possible to send the bill to conference where the disagreement between House and Senate would be open to compromise.

Opposition to food relief in cities by federal appropriations rests on the premise that it would have to be in the form of an outright gift. It has never been proposed to give food to farmers; only to loan money to them for buying food. William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana and chairman of the House appropriation committee, pointed out that it would be impossible to obtain security for loans from unemployed in cities, but that money can be loaned safely to farmers who have property, implements and crops as security.

Although Mr. LaGuardia's action has delayed final passage of the drought appropriation, Republican leaders intimated there would be no difficulty passing it by special rule.

While the House was thus stalemated on drought relief, Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, charged in the Senate that "President Hoover and the Republican leadership in Congress have failed to provide adequately for drought and unemployment relief."

Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, author of the controversial $15,000,000 food for drought sufferers amendment, took steps to continue the issue by offering another measure on the project, which he announced he will move to append to deficiency appropriation bills when they come before the Senate.

Prevention of economic depressions in the future is the object of a bill which Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, introduced at the request of a number of organizations connected with labor and economic problems.

Theaters

"Solid South"

Copley Theater—The Copley Players present "Solid South," a farce comedy in three acts by Lawton Campbell. Evening of Jan. 9, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Maj. Bruce Follonsby	Walter Abel
Bam	Rita Davies
Geneva	Jessie Busley
Leila	Vera Allen
Patience	Ann Dere
Rex	Robert Henderson
Elijah	Kirk Ames
Edward V. T. B. Garrison	Jack Storey
Jasper	Richard Whorf

The play is well named, for the picture which it presents of the South—ostensibly the South of today—is solid to a fault, not to say "unpolluted," as the Major puts it. All the trademarks are there, inescapably: the shuffle of Negro feet; the intriguing drawl; the "you-alls" and the "sho's"; the family portraits and the crimson hangings borrowed back from the butcher to occupy their old positions on a gala evening; the Cape Jasmine corsage without which no toilet for Leila May Follonsby could strike the right note. And, regrettably for many onlookers, all this to a somewhat disconcertingly loud accompaniment of many juleps, much corn whisky and even more "white folks's brandy."

It is, of course, the Major's play—Major Bruce Follonsby, who appears much as did his father, an earlier Bruce Follonsby, wounded at Antietam. He acts like his father, too, terrorizing over his women folk, especially over Leila May, whom his only son married before he went off to France. The Major is full of old southern hospitality just so long as things go to his liking; but he is quite capable of flourishing a pistol in the face of an astonishing gentleman from Pittsburgh who dares to mention a book called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In the part of the Major, Walter Abel is suitably peppery and picturesque.

Miss Jessie Busley, who has joined the Copley Players in order to play the part of Miss Geneva, the Major's sister, is delightfully stiff and staccato and shirt-waisted, definitely practical in a household otherwise devoid of the quality. She takes command of the situation, manages the Major and the Negro servants, shuts away the pistol in a bureau drawer upstairs, and generally keeps things from flying into bits. What happens when the two Pittsburghers, father and son, desire to elope with Leila May and her young daughter, though not perhaps very subtle, had best be left for the play itself to unfold. The other parts were, for the most part, creditably played.

That the audience enjoyed it was obvious. It laughed at the Major's occasionally strong language; it fidgeted most flatteringly at the great moment of suspense when it seemed as if the runaways never would start for New Orleans before the Major came down to his breakfast. One records with gratification that the Copley Players were in happier mood in this than in their first play of the season. They have gained in poise and in skill. One would like to see how they would deal with a more convincing play.

M. W.

Gift From Harkness Adds to House Plan

Further generosity of Edward S. Harkness will make possible another addition to the Harvard House Plan, it was announced at University Hall yesterday. Russell dormitory, it is made known, will be demolished in the summer to give place to a modern structure, which will be a part of the new Adams House.

Adams House will open its doors to students by fall of this year, when the house plan takes effect throughout the university. The number of residents to be accommodated will be temporarily reduced by the demolition of Russell dormitory to approximately 186, but when the new addition is completed the house will furnish quarters for 239.

It is expected that the interior will closely resemble that of Lowell and Dunster houses. The interiors of Westmorly and Randolph Halls, which make up the new Adams House, are to be remodeled during the summer to conform to this "House" style.

M. I. T. CORPORATION HOLDS AN ELECTION

Election of three new life members to the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced yesterday. They are John R. Macomber, president of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York; and Alfred L. Loomis, banker and physicist of New York.

During the meeting of the corporation 22 advanced degrees and 52 degrees in Bachelor of Science in various branches of engineering were approved.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
139 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1300

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0343 Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 895 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York
Regent 2324

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnn. 6380
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-2 daily, except Saturday.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CONCERT singer will exchange lesson for secretarial work evenings. Cathedral 8-1948, New York City.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

SPECIALS in cakes today: rolls, doughnuts, cookies; open tonight. MISTRESS MARY'S, 14 Clearway St., Boston. Tea Rooms supplied.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FEW choice pieces imported antiques including rare Irish mahogany coffer; moderate prices. G-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FINE old ivory chess set; very unusual; carving. G-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Apartments

of unique charm and distinctive appointments

The Myles Standish
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine.
Reasonable Rentals
Telephone COM monwealth 4500

The Regent
1401 Beacon Street, Brookline
The REGENT offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Twenty-four hour elevator service.
Telephone BEA con 3080, REG ent 1276.

The Warwick Apartments
1450 Beacon Street, Brookline
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites
Bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms (en suite). Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators, etc. Baths are equipped with very latest in showers.)
Telephone REG ent 4811-W

Pelham Hall
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Apartments arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and immediately available for your occupancy.
Telephone REG ent 2430

The Roosevelt
In the Art and Music Centre of Boston. Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES
One to four rooms. Special Fall Rates. Nearby Garage.
Telephone KEN more 6178

The Abbotsford
186 Commonwealth Avenue
Individual modern suites from one to four rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Therefore Number 186 has been one of the distinguished numbers on Commonwealth Ave. Long term residence here is the general rule. Cafe.
Apply to Manager
Tel. COM monwealth 2746

Under the Personal Supervision
of ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Director
"Inspection Is Cordially Invited"

MEDFORD, MASS.—5-room modern apartment with sun porch and garage, furnished $65, unfurnished $60; available at once; references asked and given. Box T-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SELECT APARTMENTS
In Good Neighborhood
15 Minutes from Tremont St.
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Ken. 0402

FURNITURE

CHURCH FURNITURE
Lodge, Hall, School, Kindergarten Equipment
BYRON JACKSON
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capital 5039
20,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Bentwood.
IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1,000 all-size tables to rent.
SELL—RENT—BUY
"I Can Seat a City"

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman as companion to assist light housekeeping. Box S-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under managment of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ORIENTAL rugs, mahogany furniture, English Minton China. Commonwealth 4905 (Beacon).

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA
A WINTER HOME OF DISTINCTION TO LET
One of the most beautiful homes in all Florida, situated on Biscayne Bay, running through to Brickel Ave. (within walking distance business section of Miami) in a veritable botanical garden of three acres of blooming flowers, primeval oaks adorned with Spanish moss, Royal Palms, oleanders, poinsettias and scores of other tropical plants and trees. Phone 2-2525.
The house containing 15 bedrooms and 5 baths is magnificently furnished. Four large porches, garage and servants' quarters, etc. unusual.
H. H. TRICE & CO.
Real Estate and Property Management
Ingraham Building Miami, Florida
Look for the Big Red T.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash, call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAYmarket 1907

F. A. KELLEY CO.—Home and office movers, storage, packing, shipping, baggage transfer. 70 Huntington Ave., Boston. COM. 2904.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CREMONA VIOLIN, suitable for concert master, soloist or advanced student for sale. For particulars see MR. T. BECK, Hotel Garrison Hall, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

TWO OFFICES AND WAITING ROOMS
$65 PER MONTH
STUDIOS—OFFICES—$25 TO $40
168 DARTMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
582 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9200

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
73 Capitol St., Watertown, Mass. Mid. 1008

READERS

READING BY HOUR
Rate $1.00 for first hour and 50c thereafter. Tel. Clarkson 2-6633 (N. Y. C.)

REAL ESTATE

NEW 6-room stucco house, red tile roof; never been lived in; near lake, Winter Park, Fla. Special features: Solarium, breakfast room, shower bath, small patio; cash $4500, terms. J. F. JERSEY, 333 Andersen St., Orlando, Fla.

SALE OR RENT—New modern home, furnished or unfurnished; 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; beautiful surroundings. Owner, MRS. HELEN CASTLE, 940 East Park Ave., Winter Park, Fla.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—$9000; central; beautifully located; single house now; 9 rooms, 2 fireplaces, garage; some inside renovating needed. Tel. OWNER, Winchester 0994.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private home with breakfast and dinner served; Christian Scientists preferred; convenient to trains and trolleys. Tel. Nassau 4-5433-W.

WOULD like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; reasonable. Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NASHUA, N. H., 2 Willard Ave.—A real home for guest; $10 per week. Mrs. NELLIE F. WILLARD. Phone 49.

APARTMENT ON BEVERLY'S BATHING BEACH
Ocean view; shower in basement; private stairway to apartment; exclusive tenantry; best on the North Shore. $60 to $80; a one room at $50. THE BANCROFT, Lothrop and Ives Sts., Beverly, Mass. Tel. 51422.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern, to undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, near Symphony Hall—Modern 9-room, General Electric, all windows facing park; attractive 7-room, 1455 Beacon St., Brookline. Comm. 6725.

BOSTON, Back Bay—3-room kitchenette suite overlooking Fenway; rent reasonable. 204 Hemenway St.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 4 miles from center of Boston near Commonwealth Ave.—Sunny 7-room apartment, lower floor; 2-family house; fireplace, garage, shade trees, garden. Stadium 9338 or G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave. 646 (91st)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen; newly decorated attractively furnished; radio; one block from subway, buses. Schuyler 3943 mornings.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3026

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage, restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5300.

BOSTON, 161 Bay State Road—Attractive double and single rooms overlooking river; steam heat; near cars and garage; distinctive house; moderate rental. Tel. Circle 8519.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Attractive rooms, single or double; permanent or transient guests; very central. Com. 7842 (RICHARDSON).

BOSTON, 48 Westland Ave., Suite 42—Two pleasant, warm rooms; real home; continuous hot water; $4 and $5; elevator service.

BOSTON, 198 Bay State Road, Water Side—Very attractive rooms, reasonable; business men preferred. Tel. Ken. 8217.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Large square room, attractively furnished, large closet, near bath, elevator; 15 minutes from Park Street. Regent 5676-W.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive, cheerful rooms in well managed home; convenient for business people. Tupper 9257.

MIAMI, FLA.—Single beds in double—rooms. I believe this a room and its privileges include everything you may desire. MRS. MINNIE C. BECKER, 1952 NW 22nd Court. Phone 2-2525.

N. Y. C., 70th and Broadway—Exceptional outside room, immaculate elevator apartment; unusual environment; running water, shower; reasonable; references. ENdicott 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY—Two single rooms, next bath, $9 and $10, running water; southern family. Apt. 53, 606 W. 116th St.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Square West—Beautiful large room, adjoining bath, overlooking park; suitable 1-2 refined business people; references. Spring 1745.

NEW YORK CITY, 14 West 103rd—Two large front rooms; suitable 2-3 people; steam, telephone; reasonable; single room $5. OHSEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th St. (31)—Charming single rooms, running water, clothes closet, $3; small $6. Riverside 9-6176.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th St.—Large room, bath, $16; small, $8; excellent location; charming apartment. ROUZEE (6-W).

N. Y. C., 601 W. 152nd (Broadway), Apt. 8-A—Cozy room, private bath, $6; private family; elevator. Washington Heights 1609.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 W. 116th (Apt. 93), Near Columbia—Large bed-living room, quiet for study; single, double. CAthedral 8-6575.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can trust with CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to

J. A. STRAUSS
Import Broker
P. O. Box 624, Amsterdam, Holland
Telegrams: Actief Amsterdam

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Substantial woman's ready-to-wear business, established 5 years, in thriving community of approximately 70,000 people within 35 miles of Los Angeles, California; has always considered gains and good profits for many years; owner has gained an independence and desires to retire; will sell for $35,000 cash, and at this price will show splendid return on buyer's investment. Address Box G-39, 311 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

DOGS FOR SALE

ST. BERNARDS

GIVE A PUPPY—Beautiful rough coat St. Bernard puppies; nicely marked. BONNY VIEW KENNELS, P. O. Box 1890, Asheville, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO LARGE MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS (Italian School) from private property. Buhlstrasse 38, Berne, Switzerland.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMBITIOUS women can earn 80c an hour; part or full time; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; commission basis; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. Write JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—Reliable distributor to employ demonstrators on fast selling patented article appealing to women; unusual opportunity. YSABEL SLATER, 1501 Alamanor St., Alhambra, Calif.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

TAMPA, FLORIDA—On beautiful Hillsboro Bay—Large sunny rooms, steam heated, quiet, restful, excellent food, friendly service; reasonable. Write 1101 Bayshore Blvd. for reservations.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1928, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL

LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms with or without bath; $1.00 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 735 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILLINERY MANAGER and foreign buyer (or saleslmah) of many years' experience desires position. Write J. L. BAILER, 1186 Belle Ave., Lakewood, O.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1663 N. Sycamore. GRanite 8178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart; Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dinette alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; H and E cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Plico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service on our line; cafe.

MIAMI, FLA.—Well located furnished home next to Miami Christian Science church edifice; 9 rooms, including 4 bedrooms and study; servants' quarters equipped for housekeeping; 2-car garage; seasonal rental $1200. OWNER, 1637 N. E. 2nd Court.

MIAMI, FLA., Sayers Apartments, 3738 NE 2nd Ave.—Newly redecorated, refurnished; residential; near bay, churches, stores; moderate rates.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
307 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
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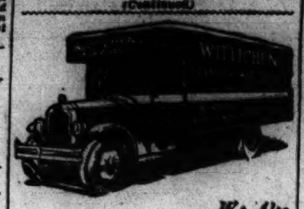
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 43.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
39A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3099
KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
3022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9305

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM



We Also Sell Coal and Coke

PERRY SUPPLY COMPANY

First Ave. and 9th Street North
Phone 7-5107

Paints—Roofing
Building Materials
Sold and Applied

Helpful monthly payments can be arranged.

Humming Bird Silk Hose

CAHEEN'S

MAYER BROS.

FINE WALL PAPER

PICTURES AND FRAMES

1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.
Phone 3-0504

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cable-Burton Piano Co

1816 THIRD AVENUE

Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS

MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281
1422 16TH AVENUE, SOUTH

RICH'S NEW STORE
FOUR DISTINCT SHOPS

Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S — *Hose for Men, Women*

American Laundry

"Care is our wash word"

Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

MOBILE

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY McGUIRE

458 GOVERNMENT ST.

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Milk
from
Pure Bred Jerseys Only
Phone Dexter 3108

Pomeranville THE FLORIST

MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY

9 N. CONCEPTION ST
MOBILE, ALA.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

Reynolds MUSIC HOUSE CO.

FOR RADIO
ON BIENVILLE SQUARE
"LOOK FOR THE DOG"

JOHNSTON COAL CO.

QUICK SERVICE

Coal, Coke and Wood

Phone Dexter 5020
SOUTH WATER AND CONGRESS STS.

MONTGOMERY

ALEX RICE
Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back
COURT SQUARE

NETTLE'S GROCERY CO.
OPERATORS

PIGGLY WIGGLY
HOME OWNED HOME OPERATED

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT — PHONE CEDAR 107

COAL
HIGRADE COALS and COKE
Phone C 39 GAY COAL CO.
O. C. HOGAN and L. C. YOUNG, Jr.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

CLARKE BARNEY
INSURANCE
Since 1914
435 10TH STREET Phone 33-031

The Montgomery-Roberts Co.
(Bradenton's Shopping Center)
Fashion's Newest Styles in Peacock Shoes

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
208 S. BEACH STREET
"Step with us while in Daytona Beach"
Blue Moon Hosiery, Carter's Underwear, Bradley's Bathing Suits and Sweaters, Bon Ton Corsets and McCall's Printed Patterns. A most complete and extensive line of Silks, Piece Goods, Draperies and Bed Linens.

Water Spar Enamel

SNOW'S GLASS AND MIRROR WORKS
406 VOLUSIA AVENUE

Miss Emily's
Exclusive Beauty Shoppe
148 Magnolia Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.
Telephone 1323

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

FREEMAN ART SHOP
GREETING CARDS
BRIDGE ACCESSORIES
PICTURE FRAMING
222 SO. BEACH STREET

The JENNY LIND SHOP
Knitted Sport Suits
Bags and Scarfs for all occasions.
Florentine Tooled Leather
English Motor Robes.
Italian Decorative Linens.
MISS WISDOMAN

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift and Jewelry Store
130 IVY LANE—The BIG Store in the Little Street, opposite Casino Burgess
A complete line of gifts

GENEVIEVE ABBOTT
for Unusual Candies
Crystallized Florida Fruits
Chocolates Caramels
Salted Nuts Cystallah
Butter Crunch
136 MAGNOLIA AVENUE Phone 1139

YOWELL-DREW CO.
"Quality Did It"
Daytona Beach, Orlando

The Store with a MILLION ITEMS
Dunn Bros. Hardware Co.
Want Your Hardware Trade

The PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP
in the Prince George Hotel
NOW OPEN
under the management of
Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount Pope
formerly of the Helen Marie Coffee Shoppe
"FOOD AT ITS BEST"

TRAGER'S
Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
126 SO. BEACH STREET

Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.
All Garments Guaranteed
147 MAGNOLIA AVENUE
Williams Hotel Building
Branches—DeLand, Sanford, Orlando

FORT MYERS

Robb & Stucky Co.
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
Awnings—Radios
2116-18 HENDRY STREET

Kickernick
and
GORDON HOSE
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear, Gifts, Needlework.
M. Flossie Hill Company

The New
QUALITY MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Vegetables Fruits and Fresh Meats
2104 Hendry St. 1023 Second St.

SALES RENTALS
Reliable Service in Real Estate
K. L. Jeffcott Realty Co.
Attractive homes for the season.
CITRUS GROVES FARM LANDS

Woolsey Shoe Store
Biggest and Best.
Men's—Women's—Children's
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

GULF Gasoline
Supreme Motor and Gulf Pride Oils
EXPERT GREASING SERVICE STATIONS: First and Monroe, First and Fowler

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS (Continued)

LONDOLA INN
Sea Food—Steaks—Spaghetti
Chicken—Chops
FIRST STREET TEL. 324

Electric Shoe Shop
for expert repair work
TAMINOSIAN BROTHERS
1033 Main Street

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Myers Jewelry Co.
1013 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

Share Now in Cohen's January Linen Sale

Cohen Brothers
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Burchgott's
GOLD STRIPE

The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.

Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

MAIN DYE WORKS
Clean or Dye—Press and Repair
Anything you wear, from head to foot!
1713-1715 Main St. Tel. 5-0508
Branch Store, 2708 Park St., Tel. 7-1711
All Riverside Shoe Repair Co.

Florsheim Shoes
GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
Natural Bridge Arch Shoes

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

Homemade Crystallized Grape Fruit
SARAH M. FLEMING
1338 Hubbard Street

JONES
SERVE-WELL STATION
PARK STREET AT KING
Phone 7-1101
PURE OIL CO. WOCO PEP

STAYFORM for real COMFORT
Hosiery, Lingerie, Gros-pam Sport Dresses, Wash Dresses, Furs, and Novelties.
STAYFORM SHOPPE
Phone 3-0635 39 West Monroe Street

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
Lingerie Negligees
Vanity Fair Underthings and Hosiery
Gossard, Bien, BienJolie Corsets
12 WEST DUVAL STREET Phone 5-5436

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

MIAMI

"TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Y.M.C.A. Dining Room
Serving Families
N. E. 3RD AVE. AT 1ST ST.
Sunday Hours 9 to 2:30

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 2-4256
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Manager.

HANNA MADE CANDIES
FRESH EVERY HOUR
PERSONAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS
263 E. Flagler St.—1159 W. Flagler St.

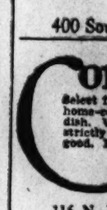
FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Burdine's
Creators of Sunshine Fashions
MIAMI
2 STORES
MIAMI BEACH
PALM BEACH

The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
E. A. RYAN
400 Southwest 2nd Avenue

Connecticut Cafeteria
Select from deliciously prepared, home-cooked food your favorite dish. Vegetables and meats are strictly fresh and pastry—Oh so good. Moderate prices.
116 N. E. THIRD STREET
NEXT TO CORTEZ HOTEL



MRS. JOHN A. GADDIS
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Gralynn Laundry
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All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
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"Where the best costs less"
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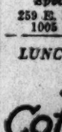

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Quality shoes for men and women. Dexdale "Silk-Sealed" Hosiery
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Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
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Fancy, Plain, Alterations
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FLORIDA

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The Shop of Distinctive Millinery!
Moderate Prices

The Hamilton Michelsen tropical fruits, jellies, marmalades and nuts are quality products.

TROPICAL Michelsen's FRUITS

Satisfactory delivery guaranteed.
Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.
In business 18 years.
Miami Office and Packing Plant, 132 So. Miami Ave.; Branch Store, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach.

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STEAMSHIP
Reservations, Tickets and Information
Anywhere Any Line
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Tours of Proved Reliability
Mitchell's Tours FLORIDA - CUBA Inc.
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Where fresh vegetables and choice meats are always served.
Located in and under supervision of
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Gowns
Sport Clothes
Millinery
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1628 Michigan Avenue
READY MADE and MADE to ORDER
Alterations and Remodeling

Louis' Grill
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Food that is different because of exceptional preparation.
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Reges. Prop.

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Blue Sunoco Gas and Motor Oils
Washing, Polishing, High Pressure Greasing

Lincoln Tailors Shop
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Alterations—Cleaning—Pressing

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JOHN F. EMPIE
Incorporated
QUALITY
Food products and importers.
As near as your phone.
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1931 Southland Fashions for women, children and the home are now ready.

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Safe Pasteurized Dairy Products
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Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
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WEST CONCORD
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Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.
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All Garments Insured
Branches: Daytona Beach, De Land, Sanford, Lakeland, Fla.

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All-ways "Reliable"
15-17 W. Washington St.
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Quality Shoes for Men and Women
Competent, Courteous Service
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
Beacham Theatre Building
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36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

MATHER-WILEY Co., Inc.
FURNITURE
37 WEST PINE STREET
ORLANDO, FLA.

FLORIDA

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In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

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"Narrow and extra narrow." "Wide and extra wide." combination last. Widths AAAAA to EEE
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
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Only Authorized Dealer for Enna Jetticks in Orlando
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Breakfast Luncheon
Dinner a La Carte
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PLENTY OF PARKING SPACE

Ladies' Bobber Shop
Permanent, Finger, Marcel Waving, Facials, Manicuring and Hair Cutting.
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The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

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Service and Repairs on All Batteries
3 Service Cars Free Road Service
CHURCH and COURT STS. Phone 3111
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SLATER-SCOTT
GOWNS—WRAPS
SPORTS CLOTHES
20 N. Orange Ave., San Juan Hotel
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Remember the Dear Ones
FRUIT AND NUTS SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
BOXES OF FRUIT, $2.00 UP
Capt. Billy's Fruit and Nut Shoppe
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ORCHIDS FLOWERING PLANTS ROSES
Arcade Flower Shop
9 EVERGLADES ARCADE
DIAL 6500 PALM BEACH
Now Open Service and Quality

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Decorative Gifts
Smart Novelties
Women's Bags
Spanish and Italian Pieces
Lamps
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STATIONERS
OFFICE OUTFITTERS
A service station for home and office
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Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
FLAMINGO DRIVE & FY.
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"The Oldest Established Jewelry Store in West Palm Beach"
L. C. MARTIN
JEWELER
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
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Your Shoppe
LINGERIE & HOSIERY
Negligees Handbags Novelties Gloves Raincoats & Umbrellas
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Successors to
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FRIED CHICKEN AND WAFFLES
Southern Foods Carefully Prepared
Lunches Dinners

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Phone 8280
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West Palm Beach, Florida

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3 Doors from Corner
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE NOVELTIES
PAULINE ABRAMS

Quaker State and Mobile Oils
Pan-Am Gasoline
Inn SERVICE STATION
W. C. DYSON, Proprietor
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FLORIDA

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ANTHONY'S, Inc.
OUTFITTERS to MEN and WOMEN
312 CLEMATIS AVENUE

FOR OVER 30 years this Institution has devoted the best effort to the correct interpretation of style values for the Palm Beaches

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CHILDREN'S APPAREL
ACCESSORIES
SILKS—SHOES
GIFTS
Hatch's INC.
CLEMATIS—OLIVE
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Real Estate . Investment and Rentals
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MILLINERY HAND MADE
Moderate Prices
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Pagan Arcade Phone 2-0480

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MILLINERY LINGERIE HOSIERY PAJAMAS
NOVELTIES
5-6 Post Office Arcade
West Palm Beach, Florida

The TOGGERY SHOP
"Correct Apparel for Women and Children"
705 LAKE AVENUE
LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA

Children's Shoe Store, Inc.
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys for Girls
PAGAN ARCADE ERNEST B. COOK, Mgr.

The Arcade Bootery
In the Pagan Arcade
A Shoe Store exclusively for Women. Brown Built and Dorothy Dodd Footwear, $6 to $10.

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

KICKLITER BROS. HARDWARE and PAINT CO.
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Wholesale and Retail
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

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SALES - SERVICE
PAN-AM Gas and Oils
CLEANING, POLISH-WASHING
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Orange Blossom Service Station

ST. PETERSBURG

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NEW LOCATION
Peacock Row—226 First Ave. N.

We teach you the care of the skin and give you a JANAY' FACIAL, free.
NO OBLIGATION
Specializing in Face Creams and Toilet Goods.
Also
REALISTIC PERMANENT HAIR WAVE requires no finger waving
A GUARANTEED WAVE

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Exclusive Diamond Broker.
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all cities. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
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BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOP
353-7 Central Avenue
Operated by O. & C. Lowry
Popular priced Boys' and Girls' Apparel from Ages one to eighteen

Evening Work by Appointment
Specializing in permanent waving and all kinds of Beauty Work
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100% SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
35 Years in St. Petersburg Phone 74-978
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CLEANING and DYEING
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The largest stock in the city of Diamond and Platinum Jewelry, Watches, Silverware and Novelties to select from.
The oldest diamond merchant in ST. PETERSBURG 330 CENTRAL OPPOSITE PORTAGEVILLA HOTEL

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"Every meal a pleasant memory"

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FLORIDA

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R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
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"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

South Florida's Greatest WALK-OVER STORE Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet

WALK-OVER BOOTERY
814 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

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410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

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GRAYS
DISTINCTIVE WOMEN'S WEAR
Just the right garment for Florida.
254 CENTRAL AVE. Winter Haven, Fla.

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SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE
Luncheon, Dinner, a la Carte
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Phone 301 Winter Park

Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.
Hamilton Hotel Building, Winter Park
All Garments Insured
Branches: Daytona Beach, De Land
Sanford, Lakeland, Fla.

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WINTER PARK, FLA.
Shoes Clothing Furnishings
Catering to the better dressed man
"We outfit 'em from six to sixty"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

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Have Your Furnace Vacuum-Cleaned Now
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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
Private room available afternoons and evenings for banquets, parties, etc.
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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Under original management of MRS. J. E. McREE
A delightful place to dine.
11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sunday
12 M. to 8:30 P. M.
81 PRYOR ST., N. E.
Across from Chandler Bldg.

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
SOLD AT ALL
PIGGLY-WIGGLY STORES
Phone Jackson 0414, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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"Beats the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

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Inc.
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Manry's Cascade Florist
We deliver flowers for all occasions
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
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CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
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Commercial, Trust and Savings

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ASHEVILLE

We deliver Anywhere

FELMET BROS.
QUALITY FOODS SERVICE
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Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
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Dickinson the Florist
Flowers properly arranged for every occasion
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Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
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A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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Ideal situation, comfortable & up-to-date; constant hot water, central heating; near tram & buses. Apply HERBERT PENNY LIMITED, 45, St. George's St., Cape Town. Phone 8025.

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Paris: GERALD SIMONNOT
111, Rue Notre Dame des Champs
Will be pleased to help you, free of charge, in revising your present and establishing your future contracts for Insurances of all kinds with first-class firms.

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Private Garden Excellent Table
Home Atmosphere Moderate Terms
Modern installation

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PARIS—Protestant family receives paying guests desirous improving French. Box E-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 3, Av. de l'Opera.

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Certificated Piano Teacher. Les Fleurettes 8, Lausanne, Switzerland.

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Typewriting Office
Carit Etlarsvej 10 Tel. Eva 300

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

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Family House.
Running water in all rooms; central heating; large garden; elevated situation.

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

HOTEL VICTORIA
Modern in Every Respect
SEA SUN GARDEN
CULINARY REPUTATION
Open All Year—Moderate Prices

LACROIX
88, rue d'Antibes, CANNES
WATCHMAKER
Swiss Specialist
ENGLISH and AMERICAN WATCHES REPAIRED
Also in Geneva

P. Harding
BAGS EXCLUSIVE FANCY MODELS
80 RUE D'ANTIBES CANNES

LE GRAND HOTEL
Promenade de la Croisette
For Quietness, Comfort, Unique Position, Luxurious Surroundings, High Class Clientele.

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Many years of experience.

Antoine VERARDO
"TEINTURERIE DES ROSES"
7 bis, Byd. d'Italie, Cannes
DYER AND DRY CLEANER
Tel.: 22-27

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THE LOUNGE CIRCULATING LIBRARY
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JUAN LES PINS French Riviera

HOTEL DES ILES
RESTAURANT GRILL ROOM
"La Poularde"
PENSION FROM FRS. 60.-

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DAVINGTON TEA ROOM
Sea Front (near Pont de l'Union)
MORNING REFRESHMENTS
HOME-MADE CAKES

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23 Place Saint Roch, Menton
TROUSSEAUX—HANDKERCHIEFS

"SELECTA"
36, rue Partouneaux, Menton.
STATIONERY, GAMES
LEATHER GOODS

Pension Villa Des Bambous
Pont de l'Union
Beautifully situated. Large Garden. Full South. Sea View. Good Cooking. Moderate Prices. Open all the year.

FRANCE

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Good Cooking Modern Comfort
Hotel-Pension DU MONT-BLANC
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HOTEL BUCKINGHAM
5, Avenue Baquis
Running water in every room.
Lift, Central Heating.
RESTAURANT

MAISON "BERTHE"
ROBES—COATS—HATS
Models at Moderate Prices
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BOKVA
BOULEVARD FÉLIX MARTIN

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Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
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EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS
Original designs.
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

A Home in Paris
is offered by Mme. M. C. Einthoven in her appointed flat with every modern convenience. Saloon, library, facilities for entertaining your friends. The freedom of a hotel with the comfort of a home. Inclusive prices
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HAIR DRESSING
Hair Cut or Water Wave, 10 frs. Permanent Waving—20% Reduction on tariff on presentation of this advertisement.
Hair Specialities in all branches at moderate prices.
A. ALBERT
31, rue Tronchet (First Floor) Tel. Louvre 0.05

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Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX. EMBROIDERIES.
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER
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H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER & ENGRAVER
7, rue Roy (Church St-Augustin)
(Corner of 120 Bd. Haussmann)
Telephone: Laborde 28-76.
Commercial & Society Stationery
Clients' own ideas carefully executed.

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables. CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken Se Habla Espagnol.

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
Mr. & Mrs. AMMONS
European address: Hôtel Cécilia
11, Avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris. Tel. Carnot 32-10

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45, rue de Berri. Tel. Elysée 97-79
Carefully and beautifully finished
LADIES' UNDERWEAR (Silk or Linen)
BLOUSES—SCARVES—CORSETS
and CHILDREN'S DRESSES

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Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

Fine Leather Goods—Travel Requisites
Repairs of Every Description
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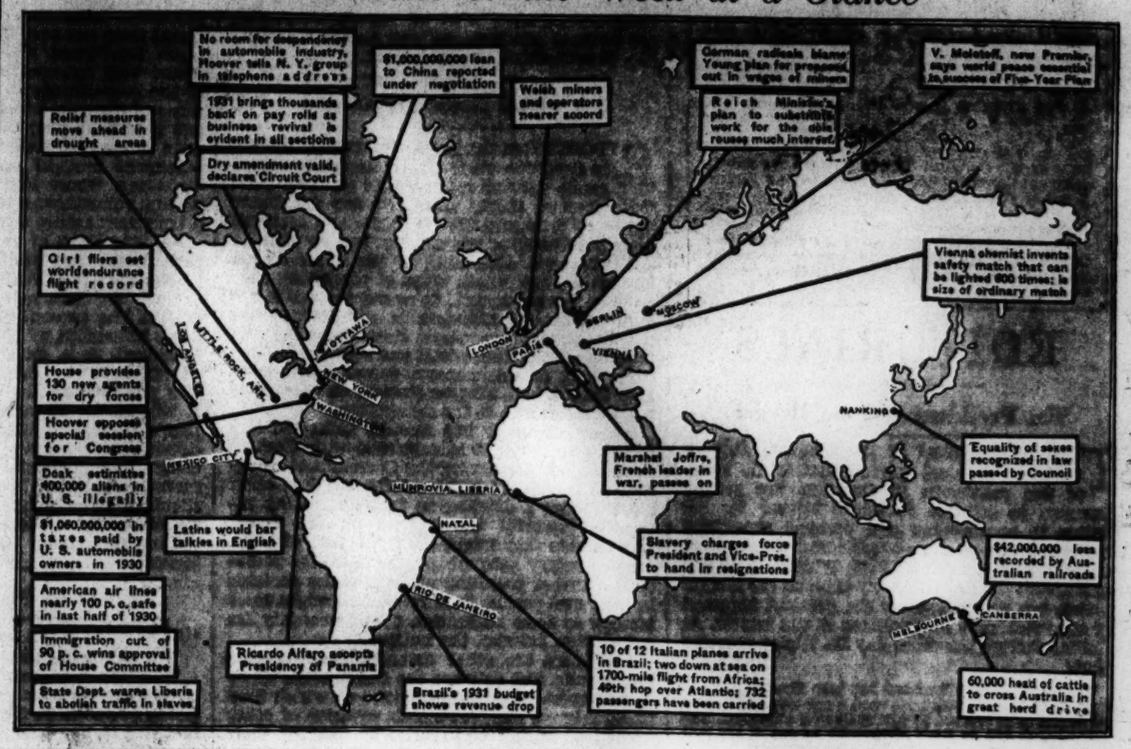
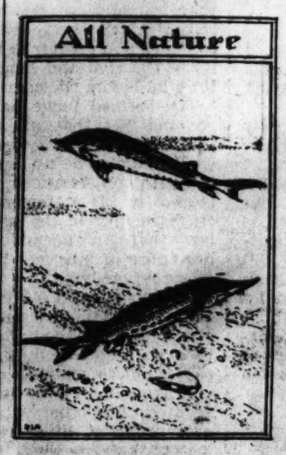
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


No room for despondency in automobile industry, Hoover tells N. Y. group in telephone address
$1,000,000,000 loan to China reported under negotiation
Welsh miners and operators nearer accord
German radicals blame Young plan for proposed cut in wages of miners
V. Molotoff, new Premier, says world peace assured in success of Five-Year Plan
1931 brings thousands back on pay rolls as business revival is evident in all sections
Relief measures move ahead in drought areas
Reich Ministry plan to substitute work for the able recess much interest
Dry amendment valid, declares Circuit Court
Girl fliers set world endurance flight record
Vienna chemist invents safety match that can be lighted 600 times; is size of ordinary match
House provides 130 new agents for dry forces
Hoover opposes special session for Congress
Desk estimates 400,000 aliens in U. S. illegally
$1,060,000,000 in taxes paid by U. S. automobile owners in 1930
Latins would bar talkies in English
Marshal Joffre, French leader in war, passes on
Slavery charges force President and Vice-Pres. to hand in resignations
Equality of sexes recognized in law passed by Council
$42,000,000 loan recorded by Australian railroads
American air lines nearly 100 p. c. safe in last half of 1930
Immigration cut of 90 p. c. wins approval of House Committee
Ricardo Alfaro accepts Presidency of Panama
10 of 12 Italian planes arrive in Brazil; two down at sea on 1700-mile flight from Africa; 49th hop over Atlantic; 732 passengers have been carried
60,000 head of cattle to cross Australia in great herd drive
State Dept. warns Liberia to abolish traffic in slaves
Brazil's 1931 budget shows revenue drop
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
VIENNA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
LIBERIA
NATAL
RIO DE JANEIRO
NANKING
MELBOURNE
CANBERRA

All Nature



Sturgeon

LAKE sturgeon are among the largest fresh - water fish in America, three to five feet being a fair average length; but the giant sturgeon which is native to inland seas of the Far East may measure more than 20 feet.

The peculiar shape and markings of these fan-finned fish make them distinctly different from most other varieties. Its body is almost bare except for five rows of bony scales that run lengthwise from near its head to the unevenly lobed tail. Perhaps its most peculiar feature is the prolonged, shovel-like nose, which it uses in stirring up the mud in search for food, as it is primarily a bottom feeder. With age the shape of the nose changes to some extent, losing the point and becoming broadened. The sucker-like mouth, too, is rather unusual, as it opens on the under surface of the head, and may be extended in true sucker fashion.

These fish live and work chiefly in the shallow shore waters until instinct urges them to assemble in huge shoals. June is the spawning time when they often may be seen leaping clear of the water, the peculiar shape of their bodies enabling them to be unusually active.

As a food the sturgeon has never been highly prized by the popular market; but for some years the eggs, or roe, have been salted and dried in preparing quantities of caviar. The amount of this relish taken from a single female has been known to yield $100 when retailed.

Before fishermen were aware of its value, lake sturgeon were abundant in the Great Lakes and other bodies of water, as well as rivers in Canada and southward; but of late years they have become scarce. Efforts have been made to propagate them artificially, but these have not been marked with success.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Punjab (pun-jahb'), an extensive territory in northwest India. The name means "Five Rivers," the region being watered by the five great affluents of the Indus—the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej. A British possession since 1849, all sections of it await with interest the outcome of the Round Table conference.

Sikhs (rhymes with "likes"), adherents of a Hindu sect founded 1500 A. D., later developed into a powerful military organization. Opponents of caste distinctions.

Prof. Fabio Luzzatto (fah'-b'yo loots-taht'-to), of Milan University, has been arrested for plotting against the Fascist Government.

Signor Giuseppe Meoni (joo-zep'-peh meh-o'-nee), former Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Orient of Italy, is also in prison on a similar charge.

Gabriele d'Annunzio (gah-bree-eh'-lee dan-noon'-ts'yo) has again moved to the front of the stage in Italy. This time, as "prince," he hands back to the country as an heirloom a villa which formed part of his reward for the action he took which ended in Italy's annexation of Fiume.

A Quotation for Today

IF A MAN is right, all the bombardment of the world for five, ten, twenty, forty years will only strengthen him in his position. So that all you have to do is to keep yourself right. Never mind the world.—TALMAGE.

The Mail Bag

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

We have just returned from a trip around the world and have seen many interesting places, especially in England and Egypt. I am an American, but have lived in Australia for three years and like it very much. I am 13 years old and attend a school called Huntingtower. There are about 80 boys and girls in the school.

I should welcome letters from boys anywhere and will answer them promptly. My hobby is photography.

With love to all Mail Baggers.

Bruce E.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Editor:

For four months I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor, and I should like to correspond with some girls anywhere in the world.

Near where I live there are the "Seven Falls." They are very famous and all tourists visit them. On one side of the "Falls," there are wooden stairs and when you have reached the top, there is a small path that leads to Helen Hunt Jackson's monument. Below the Falls there is a donkey on which many have their pictures taken. It is a beautiful place and the squirrels scamper about awaiting the tourists' peanuts. In Colorado donkeys are called "Rocky Mountain Canaries."

I am 15 and a Sophomore in High School, and promise faithfully to answer all letters received.

Shirley Lou

[Please send in your last name Shirley—Ed.]

Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I am certainly grateful to the Monitor for its great work in furthering "world friendship." The Monitor has helped me in my school work greatly, and I hope it has other children, too. I wish I could say "Hello" personally to you, Snubs, Waddles, and all the people who will read this.

Perhaps you will think Terre Haute, Indiana, is a very insignificant city on the map. Well, perhaps on the map it is, but it has some most beautiful scenery around it. In the summer we have picnics at Cataract Falls and in the state park, Turkey Run. Terre Haute is situated in a valley with a river running beside it.

I am 13 years old and a freshman at Indiana State High Training School. I would love to have some foreign friends. I like music and dancing, and I am studying Latin so to the Latin scholars all over the world, Valete.

Well, for fear my letter will be too long to be printed, I shall close. With best wishes to you and the Mail Baggers.

Dorothy L.

Perry, Iowa

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to you, but, as some say, I suppose Mr. Wastebasket was hungry the day mine arrived.

Perry is about 40 miles from the capital of Iowa, Des Moines. I am a Girl Scout and should enjoy hearing from other Girl Scouts. I should also enjoy hearing from any other girl near my age (13), and promise faithfully to answer all letters. My favorite school subjects are history and geography. We are studying the history of Iowa, how the first people came to this State. My favorite hobby is swimming. We have quite a large family, as there are seven children. My oldest brother is 15. The youngest one is almost 4 months old.

We have three cows and four calves; my calf's name is Star. We also have two cats named Spot and Tom and a dog named Patty.

Hoping to receive letters from the Mail Bag,

Glatha L.

[Mr. Wastebasket, like the "cat," is blamed for many things! Mail Baggers should remember that it is up to them to make their letters interesting, if they hope to see them in print.—Ed.]

Janesville, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Before sending my first letter to you about three years ago, I did not care to write even a "thank you" note. Now I enjoy writing to a number of very interesting correspondents living in many countries, as well as our own.

Those in France and Germany will keep me busy trying to write part of my letters, at least, in their language.

The letters from them and from Tahiti and Hawaii have been wonderfully interesting.

If girls in China, Japan, India, or other countries, as well as girls in the United States write to me I will answer promptly. I should like to know something about the young people of other countries. I am 14 years old and have a collection of about 4000 stamps and also collect post cards.

Elizabeth T.

Palo Alto, California

Dear Editor:

Through my cousin I first became acquainted with the Mail Bag. I am very interested in writing to girls in European countries who speak English.

My special hobby is planning miniature houses, and furnishings, also making marionettes. I am 16 years old, a sophomore in high school.

We live in Palo Alto, the home of President Hoover, and I can tell my correspondents many interesting things about his home, Stanford University, and California in general.

Hoping I shall hear from someone either in the United States or foreign countries,

Peggy M.

[Please send in your last name, Peggy—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Eunice K. (12), Milwaukee, Wis.
Georgia G (13), Louisville, Ky.
Laura C. (13), Aledo, Ill.
Dorothy H. (14), Chicago, Ill.—From foreign countries.
Tyrrell N. (15), Worcester, Mass.
Anne M., Scotia, N. Y.—Interested in birds, flowers, and dogs.

Boys

William DeV. (12) New York, N. Y.—Especially from Spain, France and Italy. Interested in stamps.
Billy L. (13), Orrville, O.—Especially from China.

Sports Puzzle

Each picture represents a kind of sport or game which young folks like to play. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Italy.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

Pardon

Toronto, Ont.

A SHABBILY dressed lad had been picked up by the house detective of a department store. Upon being questioned, the youth told a pitiful story:

Since the loss of his mother several years previous, his home conditions had been very unhappy. He had not been properly clothed or cared for, and, after his father's second marriage, the boy found himself unwelcome at home. To go elsewhere to live, he must get a job. But his clothes! He felt that nobody, looking at his miserable garments, would consider him for a moment. After repeated failures to secure work, he had become desperate, and admitted trying to steal a suit in order that he might be more fitly clad to make a successful appeal for the coveted job—the job which would mean escape from humiliation, and a chance at self-support.

The store manager listened kindly to the boy. Then he took him to the men's clothing department, furnished him with a complete outfit, and gave him a job in the store!

In Lighter Vein

Antiques

The proprietor of the restaurant was proud of the standard of cooking maintained in his shop. He received a blow one day, when he heard a man criticize a meat pie.

"Now, look here, sir," he said, "I was making pies before you were born."

"Quite," replied the customer, "but why sell me one of them now?"—*Yorkshire Post.*

Humorist

"Quick! Waterloo!"
"Waterloo? Lummel We've 'ad another war since that!"

A Word a Day

Y-clept

This word, also spelled y-cleped, has a habit of arising from its supposedly obsolete resting place and turning up in the most unexpected places, especially in stilted or overformal writing. It is used in the sense of "called" or "named."

It flourished in the Middle English period and was derived from the Anglo-Saxon *clypian*, "to call or name. The prefix *y*, of doubtful purpose, was used especially with past participles, for instance: *y-heled* (p. p. of heal), *y-dronke* (p. p. of drink), *y-flawe* (p. p. of flay), *y-brint* (p. p. of burn), *y-korven* (p. p. of carve), etc.

Y-clept' is accented on the second syllable; sound *y* as *i*, *c* as *k*, *e* as in end.

"The prancing little mare, *y*-clept 'Dame Quickly,' was the pride of the poet."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The President and the Merger

IT IS quite typical of the present state of American political opinion that, while many of the politicians in Congress are seizing occasion to criticize President Hoover for his action in encouraging and perhaps expediting the railroad merger, so outstanding a student of railroad management as Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard should not merely applaud the merger policy, but should express the greatest approval of the President's interposition in the matter. At Rollins College the other day Dr. Ripley asserted that:

> The activity of the President has been directed solely to encouragement and insistence upon a get-together, leaving all details to be reached by parties directly interested. This achievement will go down historically as one of the outstanding achievements of the Administration, in my opinion.

The opinion of the business world is practically a unit in support of this merger plan, and in approval of the President's part in it. Yet curiously enough, readers of some American newspapers might easily be led to believe that the President went far beyond the proper scope of his activities in urging early action. One United States Senator declared his action "unethical" and denounced him for infringing upon the prerogatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There could have been no more unjustifiable charge, yet to most newspaper readers it has gone unanswered. Radical senators, who see red when anything intended to rescue the railroads from the present state of uncertainty as to their future is advocated, denounced the President for having brought the great influence of his office to the support of what they like to describe as conscienceless monopoly. The radical senators, because of their sometimes intemperate language, and often abnormal views, have the ear of that section of the press which holds the abnormal to be news, and thus are able to impress their opinions upon the public.

The questions as to the advisability of the merger, its bearing upon public policy, its effect upon the prosperity of the railroads and upon the rights of the people of the sections served by those railroads, are yet to be determined by the body constitutionally created to handle such questions, namely, the Interstate Commerce Commission. What the President has done has been to expedite the proceedings of that body without attempting in any way to direct or to prejudge its action.

It is impossible for any observant person to be blind to the very serious situation which confronts the railroads with the rapid development of other forms of transportation, sometimes under direct encouragement from the states and the Federal Government, and almost uniformly free from heavy overhead charges which the railroads must meet. The return of prosperity to the nation will be speeded when this issue, in which are involved considerations of commerce, of finance, of transportation and of industry, shall be determined. The President is entitled to every commendation for his action in hastening the matter to the point of intelligent and official consideration.

While the House Burns

VLADIMIR D'ORMESSON, a distinguished political writer, has protested against inflammatory diplomatic discussions in Europe, on the ground that they are irrelevant, essentially unimportant, and ludicrously mistimed. When Dr. Curtius or Dr. Bruening on one side of the Rhine calls for revision of treaties, and M. Briand or M. Tardieu makes a vigorous reply, the disputants are losing sight of facts. When Signor Mussolini makes flamboyant speeches, he, too, misses the main point of the present situation.

In a striking image it is said that all these quarrels about treaties and even about methods of disarmament resemble quarrels about etiquette when a house is burning. It is doubtless necessary to inquire whether frontiers have been accurately drawn, or whether this or that country should be relieved of unilateral disarmament clauses; but these are problems which can wait, and the controversies should not divert attention from the economic crisis.

This economic crisis which affects all nations, and will affect them whether their boundaries are altered or not, can be largely removed by the simple process of international confidence, cooperation and friendship. But, as M. D'Ormesson points out, the countries which are most seriously affected by the crisis are those which are doing their utmost at this inauspicious juncture to shake international confidence. They destroy the calm which is necessary for the improvement of economic conditions; they arouse a sense of uncertainty, of animosity, of fear. They engage in heated discussions on etiquette while their house is burning.

There is in this picturesque description much sound sense. It is lamentable to hear even hints of war if certain demands are not met, when it is common knowledge that these nations have hardly the means of living comfortably at peace, much less the means of waging an expensive and destructive warfare. In the meantime there are masses which suffer, millions of unemployed; and on a heap of wheat there are peoples which starve. The proper distribution of wheat has become an urgent and vital problem. The proper distribution of capital, which, like wheat, is used usuriously in one quarter and is accumulated without being used in another quarter, is also an urgent and vital problem. Overproduction and underconsumption, lack of coördination—here are subjects which might well absorb the energies of economists and statesmen.

A Soviet Radio Offensive?

REPORTS that the Soviet Government intends to flood the world with Communist propaganda through a $45,000,000 chain of giant radio stations should not cause any frightened flutter in European chancelleries. And certainly there need be no excess of terror further afield.

A wholesale sovietizing of the ether sounds formidable, but is not. Ways of combating such an offensive are known. Some months ago it was announced that Rumania in self-defense had put into operation a "static station" for the very purpose of inserting squeals and squawks into the siren song of Communism poured forth by a new 100,000-watt Moscow station, and Germany has threatened to do the same thing.

Indeed, Germany has recently protested formally against Soviet interference with German radiocasting. Apparently the Communists recognize no communal rights to the air. But other nations have a defense; in fact, by putting extremely powerful transmitters on the Soviet wavelengths they might even interfere with the supplementary purpose of the Russian radiocasts—further instilling of Communist doctrine in their own people. Such retaliation might force Moscow to some realization of the necessity for coöperation between the nations.

And there are other defenses against radio propaganda. Not only are the Communists likely to find short-wave transmission—on which they would rely for the propaganda invasion of other countries—as full of vagaries as some of their own doctrines; they are sure to discover a growing discrimination among listeners-in. Like the sales resistance that has been built up as a defense against high-pressure salesmanship, a propaganda resistance is developing among radio owners beset by a constant flood of advertising or political pressure.

Undoubtedly many listeners-in unconsciously allow themselves to be swayed by the reiterated claims dinned into their ears. If they hear night after night that a certain cigarette is worth walking a mile for, they may come to believe it. But that type of radio owner is growing scarcer.

Many are exercising a new selectivity—choosing by their own intelligent tests what they will accept as fact. Some are even refusing to listen to everything the air carries, refusing to let injurious or merely idle messages from without invade their homes or their thought. This discrimination which can resist the glowing lure of Shiny Face Shaving Soap would hardly be led astray by tame Communism.

Billboard Law Gets Running Start

EVEN before the new law regulating outdoor advertising in New Jersey went into effect on January 1, evidence was furnished that the statute has teeth in it. The State Motor Vehicle Commissioner had announced that sixty-five firms would discontinue outdoor advertising when the billboard law, imposing a tax of three cents a square foot, went into effect.

All over the country, citizens interested in protecting natural scenery from the desecration of obnoxious billboards will await with interest the effects of the law on the practices of the billposters who do pay the tax and continue their business. Proponents of the law have taken the position that the law will operate both to eliminate irresponsible firms and to make others employ better taste in this type of advertising.

The billboard interests profess a desire to eliminate abuses. As the nation-wide campaign against the nuisance has gained momentum, they have shown more deference to public opinion. In New York State, the General Outdoor Advertising Association has coöperated with complainants in removing signs from locations to which there has been public objection. The industry is making generous contributions of poster space free to civic and social agencies. A public relations committee of the industry has been established to meet public opinion half way.

In two counties in New Jersey, 3906 obsolete and illegal signs have been removed and destroyed since November 20. In other parts of the State, eighty-four large billboards were entirely removed and seventy-eight relocated to conform with legal requirements.

The industry has declared in various parts of the country that it is in sympathy with the movement for regulation which will bar boards from locations detrimental to scenic beauty or hazardous to highways. It has insisted that most of the abuses arise from the practices pursued by small, independent posters who are not members of the national or state organizations of the industry. The public may be trusted to give the industry ample opportunity—if that has not been given already—to do its own housecleaning through self-regulation and coöperation with public regulatory measures. The public also may rightly demand that the industry shall not merely promise but prove that the billboard business can be conducted without being a nuisance.

The Spell of the Victorians

IN AN engagingly candid confession, Dr. R. W. Inge, the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, recently declared himself an unrepentant Victorian. To him, it appears, Victorian girls were prettier and better behaved than their granddaughters of today; to him Victorian poets were more adept at scanning than modern poets; to him Victorian painters were better artists than modern painters; to him Victorian novelists were giants among their kind; to him, finally, Victorian statesmen were real statesmen and not party leaders, as he rather disparagingly refers to the politicians of the present time.

The dean's challenge to the moderns to produce as impressive a list of great men as his will, it is to be feared, remain unaccepted, because the moderns are likely to decline to be impressed by his list. Most of the men whom Dean Inge apparently reveres so much, it must be admitted, have already been forgotten, others are remembered only by their names, and only a very few still enjoy an ever-dwindling popularity. "Each of us," the Dean of St. Paul's remarks, "has his own decade!" But several decades already separate the Victorian age from the present.

Those quaint horse-drawn carriages; those crinolined ladies whose daily routine was so different from the busy life of the modern woman; those top-hatted and frock-coated gentlemen whose very appearance partakes of the charm of the preposterous; those grave matrons whose sense of decorum brings a smile to the lips of a less squeamish age; those poets whose emotions were so easily stirred that the slightest hint at sentiment brought tears to their eyes; those statesmen whose leisure hours were spent in writing voluminous novels—what a strange, what a truly fascinating world it must have been!

No! The Dean of St. Paul's need have no apprehension that the modern generation will patronize or even laugh at it. The stage of revolt against an outlived convention has already passed. The present age is no longer afraid of being influenced by ideas that it feels to be old-fashioned. It is, on the contrary, beginning to be enthralled by the spectacle of a world that now possesses all the elements of the fantastic. It will hardly be surprising, therefore, if Dean Inge's suggestion that some enterprising publisher should employ a special committee of critics to recommend for republication undeservedly forgotten books by Victorian authors, should it be accepted, would prove a source of wealth to the publisher. The Victorians are becoming a fashion: alas for the genuine Victorians!

Who Is to Blame for Perjury?

"TO SPEAK the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Such is the promise which a witness in a British or American court of law is required to make, on oath, before giving evidence. In Great Britain the penalty for breaking it, apart from that imposed by a guilty conscience, may, in an extreme case, be seven years' penal servitude. Yet Mr. Justice McCardie recently "felt compelled to say that perjury is committed in greater or less degree in the majority of the civil and criminal cases that come on for trial before the courts."

The learned judge hardly seemed to appreciate the fact that his remarks were really an indictment of the system under which the law is administered—an indictment which would apply to the American system as well. If he is correct in his statement, then the standard of truth, in spite of the oath, is lower in a court of law than in normal human relations; the procedure of "justice" must be such as actually to encourage lying.

Ideally, a court of law is presumed to exist for no other purpose but to elicit the facts, and give judgment accordingly. Actually, it usually becomes a sort of fighting arena in which each side is out to establish a partisan case. One side endeavors to secure the condemnation of the accused; the other, his acquittal. In a dispute over property, litigants often seek to get, not merely their due, but the utmost that they can extract by specious argument.

In many instances from the moment when a case first comes into the hands of lawyers down to the time when counsel makes his last impassioned appeal to the jury, it is the professional business of all concerned—judge and jury excepted—to make every effort to suppress certain facts and suggest certain falsehoods.

Under such circumstances untruthful witnesses cannot be regarded as the principal offenders. Lawyers who prepare the evidence and counsel who put their construction on it in court are in a scarcely disguised conspiracy to make the worse appear the better cause, or the good cause better than it is. No counsel ever is accused of perjury when he endeavors to give a false impression to a jury. Every judge is tacitly a party to the convention by which one set of overstatements is carefully piled up to counter another set of equally deliberate distortions of the facts.

Is it surprising that witnesses do not always rise superior to the atmosphere in which they find themselves involved? What is amazing is that, from such procedure, results so comparatively fair are generally obtained, thanks to the high tradition of judges, the canceling of opposites, and the common sense of juries.

Litigation in civil disputes is, of course, the last desperate resort of parties who have been unable to agree. It is a kind of legalized warfare which ought, whenever possible, to be avoided. Judges, however, who complain of the abuses in litigation should surely remember that it is within their power to modify them. Not only can they insist that false witnesses should be indicted for perjury, but they can restrain counsel who unfairly bully witnesses, or make grossly unfair attacks on the opposite side.

It may be suggested, too, without irony, that the best antidote to perjury would be to build up a tradition of professional honor such that lawyers would dutifully coöperate to produce nothing but the truth.

Editorial Notes

One answer to those who have asserted that Americans are lacking in appreciation of art is that United States amateur photographers are spending $200,000,000 a year on snapshots, a statement vouched for by the head of the National Association of Photo Finishers. If it be agreed that a camera picture gives a relative permanency to a fleeting glimpse of beauty, then the kodakers are a sort of lesser kin to artists who seek to transfer nature's similitude to canvas.

New Year's Day is over, Lincoln's Birthday, Valentine's Day and Washington's Birthday just sweep that short month of February before them, and the seed catalogues blow in with the March winds. Hurrah! Spring's most here!

Sudden changing of régimes seems to be a popular pastime in some parts of the world. Another King is now an ex-ruler, only he happens to be Charles Dunbar Burgess King, former President of Liberia.

That mishaps at grade crossings were reduced 20 per cent in nine months last year was not in itself accidental; continued precautions may be even more effective in 1931.

We only hope the restaurant cooks don't hear of the fad for miniatures.

A $1,000,000,000 Loan to China?

By H. B. ELLISTON

WHISPERS from various political and financial capitals about the possibilities of floating a huge loan to China have now been displaced by open conversations. An understanding seems to have been circulated that the plan sponsored by H. H. Stevens, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, has furnished the basis for informal conversations. The Stevens plan contemplates a $1,000,000,000 loan to China. The American angle is represented by a Senate subcommittee report proposing a $250,000,000 silver loan.

Indeed one of the chief features of the Stevens scheme is the shipment to China of millions of ounces of silver for the purpose of adding to the internal silver circulation of China. Apparently Mr. Stevens incorporated the idea in his plan at the behest of the silver producers, who have been hard hit by the steep decline in the price of the white metal. At the current price of less than 30 cents an ounce, silver has fallen far lower from the peak of post-war levels than any other commodity. It is said to have reached a record low price in history.

Will the dumping of surplus on China improve matters? Expert opinion is doubtful, even if China agreed, which is more than doubtful. There is no shortage of silver in China. Stocks are filling the bank vaults in the treaty ports to overflowing. There is, however, a "shortage" of circulation. It is estimated that in Shanghai alone the store is as much as 200,000,000 ounces, or three times more than the stocks of five or six years ago. Partly the metal has flowed in from the countries which have deserted silver for gold as their standard of currency. Partly it has come from the interior of China for safe keeping. Conditions up-country in recent years have not been propitious for the traditional hoarding of metallic money as savings.

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It is questionable, therefore, whether this feature of the plan will ever get beyond the academic stage. Its aim in stimulating Chinese demand for silver to take care of increased trade within China would be achieved beyond a doubt by the flotation of a large productive loan in the various money capitals. Such a loan would involve the movement to China not of silver but of machinery and industrial equipment.

A year ago the proposal would have been dismissed as a foolish dream. The time for financing China seemed to have been postponed until the Greek kalends. This attitude was dictated not so much by the endemic turmoil of the previous decade, but by the defaults on old indebtedness which persisted in the face of Nationalist promises and the financial genius of T. V. Soong, Nanking's Finance Minister.

Every time Mr. Soong started to grapple with the problem of debt readjustment, his effort was sidetracked by the recurrence of revolts into the financing of new military expeditions. But the leaders in China since the last disturbance seem to have arrived at a modus vivendi, allowing of a breathing spell in which to attempt national reconstruction.

Such a task as this involves would stagger the most Napoleonic of empire builders. It would defy the effort of any one nation. Past neglect has added immeasurably to its magnitude. So much waits to be done in China to bring that country abreast of the rest of the modern world that any scheme which would make more than a dent in the surface of projects under contemplation calls for world cooperation. If the world came to the help of China at this juncture, it would also help to promote the political stabilization of the régime at Nanking.

In theory, then, the plan sounds hopeful. It is helped by the fact that the industrial nations of the West are beginning to realize that part of the trouble with the industrial system is the undue emphasis which has been placed on the expansion of plant. Industrialists must now find customers for the products of their swollen equipment.

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No greater reservoir of buying power exists than in China. Wu Ting-fang, one of the ablest Ministers that China ever sent to Washington, used postprandially to discourse on the stimulus to the textile trade which would come from the lengthening of every Chinese shirt by one inch. In his picturesque way he was trying to establish in foreign imagination some idea of the possibilities of future Chinese demand for Western commodities.

How is the industrial West going to tap this potentially great market? Is it going to stand by at the behest of the bankers until China has accommodated her old debtors? Modern industry cannot afford to keep its eyes on the past. It must look into the future, and there are indications of industrial restiveness under the restraints imposed by finance.

Laissez faire in China has been the watchword of the financiers since the establishment of the China Consortium in 1920. That body, one of the greatest groups of financial interests thus far assembled for a purpose of this kind, has heretofore blocked Chinese recourse to the money market until obligations at present in default shall have been put in order. Nobody, least of all the present Minister of Finance at Nanking, would question the justice of that stand. But laissez faire has been carried too far. There has been no preparation for future changes on the Chinese horizon.

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It is not reasonable to maintain the Consortium in its present condition when all groups in China are opposed to it. Many times the statement has come from the Far East that the Consortium has no chance of ever undertaking financial operations in China. Financial statesmanship should therefore demand the reorganization of at least the method of dealing financially with China in line with the reorganization which has taken place since 1920 in dealing diplomatically with that country. In the world of affairs China is no longer treated as a kind of vassal state, but as an equal entitled to the rights of reciprocity.

At one time several commentators thought that the League of Nations might take over the functions of the China Consortium. Several Chinese in high places supported the idea. They were persuaded that what the League had done for Austria and other countries it might also do for China. But in its last report the finance committee of the League foreshadowed the transfer of such functions to the Bank for International Settlements at Basel.

The World Bank has many advantages over the China Consortium. Of main interest at present is the fact that it does not possess the political atmosphere which still clings to the Consortium and which gives to that body the appearance of being a relic of an outmoded régime. Scarcely any greater work could be undertaken than the financial resuscitation of China under the auspices of the World Bank. To the Germans at least (and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht may lay claim to a certain degree of parentage for the Basel institution), such work was to be the main "secondary" function of the new bank.

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So the financiers could do a great deal in clearing their own decks for future action. The time for action has been brought much nearer by the business slump. Industrialists are taking long looks into the future. They descry a China that can be helped along the road to a prosperity which will be shared by all the trading nations. No argument brought up by the bankers against lending to China but can be applied with much more force in regard to Russia. Yet American capital and industry is coöperating in the work of equipping Soviet industries on long-term credits and helping to make the Five-Year Plan a success.

It is essential that future financing in China should be productive. Most of the money which has hitherto been sunk in China has disappeared along administrative channels into administrative pockets. Some of the loans have been exchanged for a lien on valuable sources of Chinese revenue. Of their own accord, however, the foreign powers have relinquished their hold on security within China, and the Chinese business man, if not the politician, must now be convinced that the old order of political imperialism in respect to China has passed away, never to return. The basis of future loans must be economic.

The question of security can therefore be faced without any apprehension of impingement on China by land-hungry powers. If they are persuaded of good intentions, the Chinese may be expected to discuss security in an atmosphere cleared of diplomatic ambitions. They should realize that the best use of capital and the quickest method of reconstruction would be insured by enrolling the personal as well as the financial assistance of foreigners. Would it not be feasible for the World Bank to receive a largess of power sufficient to become the agent of the leading nations and in this dress to associate itself with China in putting in hand an ambitious program of reconstruction.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Lectures Tell of Life in America

A FEATURE of the winter's program at the Institut des Etudes Américaines, founded in 1929 by the Comité France-Amérique, is a series of four lectures on the economic and commercial life of the United States by André Siegfried, professor in the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, whose books and articles are well known on both sides of the Atlantic. The series has been made possible through a gift of money by Edward Tuck, who recently presented to the city of Paris a magnificent art collection which has been permanently housed in the Petit Palais. Among the other lectures at the Institut, which are given on Mondays and Fridays at 6:15, are included two other series on social and intellectual life in the United States. The purpose of the lectures is primarily to provide French people who are contemplating a visit to America, or who are especially interested in American affairs, with up-to-date information about the United States.

Understudies for Ministers Urged

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Last winter, when MM. Tardieu and Briand were dashing about from Paris to The Hague, London or Geneva and back to Paris, many people felt that they should be provided with understudies to do their traveling for them. Now the same claim is being made on behalf of President Doumergue, who made visits to Algeria and to Morocco during 1930, and who is to visit Tunis before his term of office expires next spring. Already people are saying that M. Doumergue's successor will have to make the long voyage to Indo-China and return before he has been long in office. Some newspapers think that there should be a vice-president to do the globe-trotting.

Mormon Missionaries in France

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Many readers will be surprised to hear that the Church of Latter Day Saints, better known as Mormons, maintains missionaries in France. The Paris branch of the church has been until recently under the leadership of a great-grandson of Brigham Young, founder of the sect. He has now gone to Limoges to open a new branch in that city. One missionary is stationed in Lyons and others have taken up their posts at Ambazac, Bordeaux and Tours. All the missionaries are young men who have volunteered to spend two or three years in propagating their religion. They pay their own expenses, working if they find it necessary to do so. In Paris, they make house-to-house calls distributing literature and visiting members of the church and those who have become interested in its teachings.

Holiday Streets Look Like a Fair

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At Christmas and New Year's, the boulevards are lined with little booths displaying a wide variety of merchandise, which give the city the aspect of a fair or carnival. Although these temporary structures are sometimes not very ornamental, they are welcomed by Parisians for the holiday atmosphere which they impart. But retail merchants sometimes resent the appearance of these sidewalk competitors, and some of them have induced the Prefect of Police to establish certain regulations governing this rather ephemeral traffic. Henceforth booth-owners must not sell umbrellas, perfumery, hosiery other than that made by the dealer himself, or leather bags exceeding forty francs in price. Booth-owners feel that these limitations placed upon their trade are not legitimate, and maintain that the retail shops and department stores profit by their presence, since at least as many people are attracted to the permanent establishment from the crowds which throng the sidewalk stands as are diverted from the more conventional places of business.

Sound Film Tells of British Capital

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An invitation to visit London is being extended to French people in the form of a sound film depicting the British capital and scenes along the route from Paris to London and return. The film has been prepared by the French state railways, and is being shown in all the principal cities of France. Ten years ago a similar film was made, and those who witnessed a private showing of both films in Paris were struck with the vast improvement which a decade has brought in motion-picture technique and railway equipment, as well as the transformation which has taken place in feminine fashions. London and Paris do change, it appears, although London is always London and Paris is always Paris.